The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,084.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 32 0
— including postage.... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. „ 28 0
— including postage.... „ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town „ 16 0
— including postage.... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS,

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto... ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BENN—November 23rd, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of Charles E. Benn, Esq., of a son.
LOCKLEY—November 22nd, the wife of Mr. James Lockley, Superintendent of Police, A Division, of a son.
FERNANDES—November 23rd, at Cavel, the wife of Mr. J. J. Fernandes, of a daughter.
HAIG—November 20th, at Poona, the wife of Captain C. T. Haig, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DUARTE—DaSILVA—November 23rd, at the Cathedral of N. S. de Esperança, Bombay, by the Rev. Ignacio Lampi, S. J., Vicar, Sr. Sebastian Joseph Duarte, son of Mr. Joseph Michael Duarte, o. Upper Girgaum, to Anna Esmeralda, only daughter of the late Mr. Pascoal de Silva, of Bombay.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

LAW—SELBY—November 16th, at St John's, Secunderabad, Captain George V. Law, Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Coonoor, to Maria Angelica, eldest daughter of Colonel Selby, Commanding Royal Artillery, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

DEATHS.

GREGORY—November 10th, at Palamcottah, Mr. W. Gregory, Inspecting Postmaster of the 12th or Palamcottah Division.
MOLONY—November 13th, at Madras, Frederick Beresford Molony, Esq., Madras Civil Service, aged 34 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

CHAMBERS—November 2nd, at Lucknow, the wife of Richard Chambers, Esq., 6th R. I. Lancers, of a daughter.
PARRY—November 14th, at Allahabad, the wife of W. Ensor Parry, Executive Engineer, of a son.
GABB—November 17th, at Neemuch, the wife of Lieutenant C. W. Gabb, 2nd Bombay Cavalry, of a son.
HARCOURT—November 10th, at Dacca, the wife of Captain J. F. Harcourt, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CHAMBERS—November 2nd, at Lucknow, Clara Emmeline, infant daughter of R. Chambers, Esq., 5th R. I. Lancers.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, and in connection with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "ABYSSINIA," 1,296 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th November, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave Colombo	2
„ Ratnagherry	25	„ Galle	3
„ Vingorla	25	„ Negapatam	6
„ Carwar	26	„ Pondicherry	7
„ Mangalore	27	„ Madras	9
„ Cannanore	28	„ Coconada	10
„ Calicut	28	„ Vizagapatam	11
„ Beypore	29	„ Bimlipatam	11
„ Cochin	30	„ Gopalpore	13
	Dec.	Arrive CALCUTTA	14
„ Tuticorin	2		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

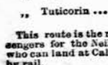
N B.—Until further notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah. to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

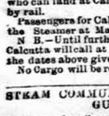
Up.		Down.	
Leave BOMBAY	Nov. 30 & Dec. 14	Leave BUSSORAH	Dec. Jan. 18 1
„ Kurrachee	4 18	„ Bushire	29 3
„ Gundur	9 23	„ Lingo	23 8
„ Muscat	12 26	„ B. Abbas	24 7
„ B. Abbas	19 31	„ Muscat	26 9
„ Lingo	24 5	„ Gundur	29 11
„ Bushire	25 11	„ Kurrachee	30 13
„ Fao	29 15		Jan.
Arrive BUSSORAH	30 16	Arrive BOMBAY	2 16

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



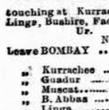
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th December, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

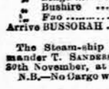
FOR CALCUTTA.



WITH quick despatch, the fast sailing Ship "Solway," Captain J. W. Richards, has room for a limited quantity of light freight. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

(*To sail in about* 10 *days*).



THE first class new Norwegian Bark "Norsk Flag," Captain N. C. Nielsen. For Freight or Passage apply to A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents for the "Norsk Flag."

30 Meadow Street, 19th November 1868.

THE Iron Clipper Ship "British Monarch," 1,262 tons register (lately out of Dock) which made the passage out in 75 days from Gravesend, will sail for Liverpool early in December, and has excellent Cabin accommodation for Passengers. For terms, &c., apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship Doxford," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Doxford."

Bombay, 18th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "Hakon Jarl," from Gottenburg, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. All freights to be paid to the undersigned at No. 9 Hummum Street.

PALLONJEE FRAMJEE, Dubash,
Agent of the Barque "Hakon Jarl."

Bombay, 21st November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Birmah," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to forward at once their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our counter-signature, and to pay their Freight to us and to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Pearse will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,

Agents for Captain Pearse, Ship "Birmah."

CORN FLOUR.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Brown and Peterson's..... per lb.	0 14	1 0
Kingsford's Oswego..... per lb.	0 14	1 0

FRESH BY EVERY MAIL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ORANGE QUININE WINE,

is a light and elegant tonic; a promoter of appetite before, and easy digestion after, a meal; a most agreeable vehicle for the administration of COD LIVER OIL, (assisting its assimilation); or, with Soda Water, a luxuriously refreshing and invigorating draught.

	Cash. Rs. as	Credit. Rs. as.
Pint Bottles each.....	1 0	1 4
Quart Bottles Each.....	2 0	2 4

SOLE AGENTS

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £54 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 30th December.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

STEAM TO JEDDAH AND HOODEIDA.

THE s. s. "Mula," 800 tons, Captain Cairs, will be despatched to the above Ports on or about the 10th December next.

For Freight and Passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th November 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a passage in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England via the Cape for four European Insanes. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious Godown in 2 Cnurch Lane. Apply to WATSON, BOGLE, & Co.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited) in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. GARAGAN, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

TO BE LET—Rent moderate (immediate possession, Fort, Elphinstone Circle)—The first entire Floor of the Premises No. 16, G. (known as Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Building, opposite the old Forbes Office), just vacated by Messrs. Jules Seigfried and Co.

On Malabar Hill, three very excellent Bungalows Nos. 72, 73, 74. No. 73 was formerly occupied by W. H. Thacker, Esq.; No. 73 do. P. E. Bendir, Esq.; and No. 74 do. Monsieur J. P. Negreponte. Apply to Cullandass Kirparam residing near Bhoolaser Temple, House No. 34.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of this Bank will be closed on and from the 30th instant until further notice, in order that an early distribution may be made to those Shareholders who are on the Register on that date.

T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

6, Rampart Row, 20th November 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—Tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations up to the 10th December, for Blocks of Stone for the construction of the Light-house on the South-West Prongs.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

The Executive Engineer for Reclamations does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer for Reclamations.

Bombay, 20th November 1868.

THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the said Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, in Bombay, on the 23rd day of December next, at (12) twelve o'clock noon, for the following purpose:—

To receive, consider, and adopt the Final Report and Account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up has been concluded.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS,
For self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 20th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders for constructing a new Cook-house for the Sanatarium Hospital at Colaba will be received by the undersigned, at his Office in the Esplanade Pendals, until 1 P. M., on Tuesday, the 1st proximo.

All particulars can be learnt on personal application at the Office from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. MANT, Lieutenant, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Colaba.

Public Works Department, Office of the Executive Engineer, Colaba, Bombay, 21st November 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders for certain additions and alterations to a Building known as the "Morley Hall" at Colaba, will be received by the undersigned, at his Office in the Esplanade Pendals, until 1 P M., on Thursday, the 10th December 1868.

All particulars can be learnt on personal application at the Office from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. MANT, Lieutenant, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Colaba.

Public Works Department, Office of the Executive Engineer, Colaba, Bombay, 20th Nov. 1868.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.
CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully an promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Company.
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz...	12 to	21
Superfine do. do....	18 „	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk do...	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks...	14 „	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton ...	25	
Superfine Greyand Mixed Merino	13 „	18½
Extra Super do. Mixed Striped..	21 „	24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks...	25 „	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair ...	3 „	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests.....	4½ „	
Silk and Wool Pants.....	6 „	8
India Gauze Pants.....	7 „	8
Grey Merino Pants.....	6 „	8
Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz....	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts per doz.	55, 60,	65 0
Do. Dress Do. „	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	2
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per doz. ...	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each.....	25	0
Cashmere Do. „ ...	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
Prince of Wales Do.	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.		
The Pall Mall	per dozen Rs.	7 0
do. with Tie	„	7 8
The Belgian	„	7 0
do. with Tie	„	7 8
The Shakspear	„	7 0
do. with Tie	„	7 8
The Regent	„	7 0
The Indian	„	7 0
The Improved West End	„	7 0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do. ... „	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
Gayot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts.....	3	0
	Rs.	Rs.
LINEN EPARTMENT.		
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use..... per dozen	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkercnaefs, Colored Borders ..... „		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15	to 30
„ „ Chased.....	15	„ 30
„ „ Emeeled	16	„ 30
„ Sleeve Links	18	„ 30
„ Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
„ Scarf Rings...	8	„ 12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	„ 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	„ 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	„ 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12	„ 35
Railway Rugs	12	„ 50
Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Belts.	Clothes	Cholera

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

HAT DEPARTMENT.		
Paris Hats	14	0
Drab Shell Felt	10	8
The Coli Black and Drabs ...	8	8
The Jerome do. ...	7	8
The Cantab do. ...	7	8
The Isis do. ...	7	8
The Derby do. ...	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY

Hunting, Patent Inner Bands
„ Turban „
„ lined Cork.
Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats.....Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Gent's.	Gent's.
Military Doe.	White.
Dogskin.	Straw.
Driving Gloves.	Lavender.
Drab Norway.	Black.
Lisle Thread.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per "Burmah," "Doxford," and other Ships, and orders are now being registered, for

Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Fresh Portland Cement.
Leather Belting.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Anvils, Bellows, &c.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ¼ inch Plate Iron.
Steam Whistles and Boiler Fittings.
Sheet Zinc.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Plate, Bar, Angle, and Tee Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
ALSO
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established in 1851.
Mrs. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

MRS. HUNT, MILLINER,
No. 13, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay,
and
East Street, Poona,

Begs to inform her Constituents and Ladies in Bombay and at Outstations that she has opened an Establishment in Bombay, where she hopes to secure a continuance of their patronage.

Every description of New and Fashionable Millinery, Wedding and Mourning Materials always on hand, and made up on the shortest notice.

A large and varied consignment of the newest style expected very shortly.

Out-station Orders accompanied by a Remittance will be carefully and quickly attended to.

Ladies' own materials made up.

9th November 1868.

NOTICES.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
THIS EVENING, 24th NOVEMBER.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
MADAME LOUISE.
Under the Patronage of the
LADIES OF BOMBAY.
GRAND GIFT NIGHT.

Madame Louise will on this occasion present a magnificent 18-carat

GOLD LEVER HUNTING WATCH,

With a guarantee in the following manner:—Each person visiting the Circus will be presented with a number, the duplicate of which will be placed in a box; the first number drawn from the box the party holding the corresponding number will be entitled to the Watch.

The Gold Watch has been purchased from the oldest established Watchmaking firm in Bombay, Messrs. THORNHILL & Co., and is valued at One Hundred and Seventy-five Rupees, and is on exhibition at Messrs. Thornhill's Shop, Meadow Street, Fort.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE CELEBRATED NEGRO DELINEATOR,
Mr. E. H. HARVEY,
Who will appear in one of his favourite Plantation Songs and Dances.

GRAND EQUESTRIAN TREAT.

Reproduction of
TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK,
In which will be introduced that highly trained Mare,
BLACK BESS.

NEW AND DARING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP, NEW SCENES IN THE ARENA, NEW JOKES, &c., &c.

REMEMBER THIS IS A LEGITIMATE GIFT NIGHT, AND NO DECEPTION.

Doors open at half-past eight; Performance to commence at nine o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class Rs. 5 | Third Class Rs. 2
Second Class „ 3 | Fourth Class „ 1

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, and at the Circus, at Messrs. THORNHILL & Co., and at the ORIENTAL EXCHANGE DIVAN.

THURSDAY EVENING, 26th NOVEMBER.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
Mr. F. H. POLLOCK.
F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

NOTICE.—In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the Estate of Madhowdass Ghellabhoy. Notice is hereby given that a 2nd and final Dividend at the rate of 3¼ annas per cent. on the amount of admitted claims will be paid to the Creditors of the above Estate at the office of the Trustee at the Royal Bank of India, No. 33, Meadow Street, on and after Friday, the 13th instant.

AMBARAM KEVALRAM, Trustee.

Bombay, 12th November 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of 2,000 Brass (of 100 Cubic feet) of Sandstone or Sand.

The Sand is to be of a quality suitable for spreading over Road Metal to make it bind.

The Sand is to be delivered at the different Metal Depots in the Island as shall from time to time be indicated to the Contractor, and is to be stacked ready for the final measurement on or before the 28th February 1869.

Sample bags of the Sand it is proposed to supply are to be sent along with each Tender.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 30th day of November 1868, addressed to ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 11th Nov. 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—The Committee have the pleasure to announce that His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to open the Exhibition on Tuesday, the 22nd proximo, at 7 A.M. There will be a Public Ball at the Kutcherry on the evening of the same day. On Wednesday, the 23rd, His Excellency will hold a Durbar for the Native Chiefs of Goozerat.

Public Officers and others desirous of pitching their Tents in the Grand Camp are requested to apply for a site, stating number and description of their Tents, to T. C. Hope, Esquire, Collector of Surat, on or before the 5th proximo.

For the accommodation of the Public in general, the Committee have made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel, Bombay, to open a temporary Hotel under Canvas, the charge will be Rs. 9 per diem, including Messing. Cutler's Wines, &c., will be supplied at fixed prices, and the whole will be conducted on the system of a first class Hotel, under the general supervision of the Committee.

The Prices of Admission to the Exhibition will be as under:—

Season Ticket, with Seat at the opening.....Rs. 5.
Do. without Seat „ ..... „ 3.

None but Season Ticket-holders will be admitted on the first three days.

Single day admission on the 4th, 5th, and 6th day Re. 1. Subsequent Prices will be notified hereafter, as also Special arrangements for Native Ladies.

Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary at Broach and at the Byculla Hotel, Bombay.

Intending Visitors are earnestly requested to aid the Committee in providing adequate accommodation, both in the Exhibition Building for the opening, and at the Hotel, by taking Tickets and bespeaking quarters at the earliest practicable date.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY CITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Broken Stone for repairing Roads during the year 1869.

Three thousand brass (of 100 cubic feet) of Road Metal are now required.

Tenders may be sent in for the whole three thousand, or Contractors are at liberty to tender to supply only so much Road Metal as may be required at one of the following Depots.

The following quantities of Road Metal are required at the undermentioned Depots:—

Place of Delivery.	Quantity required.
No. 1 Bazaar Gate and Fort Police Court.	600 brass.
2 Esplanade, opposite Sailors' Home.	500 „
3 Cammateepoora Foras Road.....	700 „
4 Middle Colaba Road	400 „
5 Naigaum	100 „
6 Parell Road and Sheppard Road...	1,000 „
Total.....	3,000 „

Tenders are to be made only on printed forms, which may be had on application at this Office, and are to be sent in before 12 o'clock on the 5th day of December next addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Ex-Municipal Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 13th November 1868.

RE MICHAEL HUGH SCOTT, deceased.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of Michael Hugh Scott, late of Bombay, in the East Indies, and of No 41, Threadneedle Street, in the City of London, Merchant, who died at Barrhibonock in North Britain on the 14th day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, and letters of administration of whose personal estates and effects (with the exemplification of the probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were on the 11th day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Alexander Henry Campbell, of Bombay, Esquire, European inhabitant, a partner in the firm of Messieurs Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, and to James Rankin, also of Bombay, European inhabitant, an assistant in the said firm of Messieurs Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, the constituted attorneys of Archibald Campbell Scott, George William Campbell, and Robert Hannay, Esqs., Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Michael Hugh Scott, deceased, are required on or before the 19th day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, to send to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their claim upon or against the said estate, and that at the expiration of such time the administrators will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Archibald Campbell Scott, George William Campbell, and Robert Hannay, Esqs., as such executors, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estates, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrators.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of November 1868.

NOTICES.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the sale of Norton's Tube Wells, and are prepared to register orders for a consignment now on the way out.

REMINGTON & Co.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical defects: being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—An Interim Dividend of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15) equivalent of £1-10 per Share, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half-year ending 30th June last, will be paid at this Office to the Shareholders in India, on and after the 25th instant.

The Transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to 25th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,

G. HARPER, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 14th November 1868.

STUDIO.—No. 9, Hummum Street.

SYKES and DWYER,
LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits ta

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The market opened with a considerable demand for Land shares this-day. Elphinstones advanced from 785 to 800 and closed at 815. New Elphinstones from 315 to 340 and close at 335. Colabas from 1,180 to 1,195 and close at that rate. Mazagons from 725 to 730. Bombay Press from 1,675 to 1,725. Market excited. General inquiry. Considerable business done.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee New	228 to 230
Acote New	228 to 230
Broach	225 to 228
Dholli Rasses	225 to 238
Bhownuggur	235 to 238
Veeravul	210 to 215
Vingorla	217 to 218
Dharwar Sawginned	235 to 241
Khandeish	228 to 228
Barsee	222 to 228

Ready sales 375 Candies. Market dull.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank on 21st Nov. 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs.	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	,,	25,00,000
Deposits at Head Office	,,	2,13,74,780
Deposits at Branches	,,	11,45,879
Bank Post Bills outstanding	,,	37,797
Reserve	,,	3,616
	Rs.	3,00,70,072

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	16,59,1
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	,,	01 8,23,069
Credit Accounts at do on Govt. Securities	,,	55,43,322
Bills Discounted and purchased at do	,,	35,41,8-3
Dead Stock	,,	4,64,581
Stamps	,,	4,813
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	,,	5,74,153
Overdrafts	,,	1,467
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	,,	1,41,83,952
Do. do. at Branches	,,	32,76,921
	Rs.	3,00,70,072

CALCUTTA.—16TH NOVEMBER 1868.

Government Securities.—Only some small amounts of 4 per cents sold at Rs. 85, 5-4, 5-4 and 5-2 discount, and a purchase of 5 per cents of 1867-67 was made at Rs. 9-0 premium.

The following transactions were reported in shares:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,740.

Pe ple's Bank shares at Rs. 15.

East India Railway Stock at Rs. 239.

Equitable Coal Co.'s shares, at Rs. 175.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 202½.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.' shares at Rs. 270.

Tirhoot Indigo Co's shares.—Only time-bargains at Rs. 118 and 12s for 2 months.

East India Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 15.

17TH NOVEMBER, 1868.

The following transactions were reported to-day: In Government Securities 4per cents in sums of Rs. 2,000 to 5,000 at Rs. 5-6, and 5-5, and nearly half a lakh at Rs. 5-4 discount; Public Works 5 per cents, only small pieces at Rs. 5-0 premium, 5 per cents, of 1856-57 at Rs. 9-0 premium; 5½ per cents at Rs. 13-12 premium; 10 years' debentures at Rs. 6-9 premium, and 5 years' debentures at Rs. 5-2 premium. 6 per cent municipal debentures sold at Rs. 6-6 premium.

In shares:—Bank of Bengal shares, a large number at Rs. 1,740 each.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 135.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares at Rs. 130.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares at Rs. 59, 60 and 62.

East India Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 15.

Monacherra Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 6½ discount, or Rs. 2½ per share.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 23.

Mercer, Lieutenant Colonel, 85th Regiment, to rejoin, from England.

Hallman, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from England.

Hare Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.

Vause Major 34th Regiment, on sick leave, from England.

Kettlewell Captain, Staff corps, on leave from Belgaum.

Green, Major, 85th corps, on medical certificate from Kamptee

Swinsy, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate from Kamptee

Newell, Cornet, 2nd Dragoon Guards on leave, from Cochin.

Creak, Lieutenant, 7th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Nowgong.

Manning, Pay Master, H. M. 33th Regiment, on medical certificate from England.

Ostrehan, Captain, staff Corps, on medical certificate, from England.

Draper, Conductor, Ordnance Department, on medical certificate, from England.

Boyd Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kirkee.

Barton, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Dawson, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Madras, on duty, from Bangalore

Bird Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from England.

Bird, Lieutenant, Bengal Infantry, on medical certificate, from England.

Brown, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from England.

Hughes, Lieutenant, The Royal Regiment, on duty, from Muscerabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 23.

Sage, Ensign, 14th Fusiliers, on duty, to Kurrachee

Compigne, Ensign, 10th Regiment, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Dempster, Ensign, 66th Regiment, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Dickinson, Major, 2nd Horse, on leave, to Kurrachee.

Hire, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to Umbala

Barton, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Madras.

Daws n, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, to Kamptee.

Peat, Lieutenant, 3rd Scind Horse, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Twentyman, Major 16th Hussars, on leave, to Secundrabad.

Fawcett, Major, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on leave, to Mhow.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—23RD NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	£2 0s. 0d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	Nominal	do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	to £2 10s 0d.	do.
	Seed	£1 0s. 0d.	to £1 5s. 0d.	do.
Overland	Cotton	£4 0s. 0d.	to £4 10 per 40 cubic feet	
China	Sailing vessel Cotton		Nominal.	
	Steamer do.	Rs. 10 to 12	per cwt.	
	Opium	Rs. 20 to 25	per chest.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5	per ton.	
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas	per bag.	

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

(*Englishman, November 16.*)

There has been no improvement in our Freight Market since our last report, and the past week has been dull in the extreme. The little that has been shipped for London has been by going vessels, at £2-5 and £2-5-3 per ton for Jute and Linseed, and £2-0 per ton for Rice. For Liverpool, Jute has been done at £2-1-3 per ton. No new vessels have taken the berth, for more than a fortnight, on account of the low rates offered. The Evangeline and Pythonus, iron ships, on their arrival at Saugor in ballast, were stopped, and ordered to Akyab or Rangoon to load for Liverpool direct, at £3-5 per ton, at which date they have just been chartered.

The following are the quotations of the day for London:—Linseed as £2-6-3 per ton; Jute £2-0-3 per ton; rice £1-19 per ton; Saltpetre £—-5 per ton; Tea at £2-12-6 to £3-15 per ton; Poppy Seed £3 per ton. For Liverpool, Linseed £2-5 per ton; Jute £2-2-6 to £2-5 per ton; Rice £1-5 per ton.

For the United States, by iron ships, 81/ to 81/4; by wooden ships 80/ per ton. Saltpetre 87 to 88 per ton.

For Mauritius, steam per bag, Rs. 1 to 15 annas.

For Colombo, sizes per bag 12 annas.

For Bombay, Dead Weight, Rs. 15 per ton. Light Freight, Rs. 14 per ton.

To load at the Rice Ports for Liverpool direct, £3-5 to £3-7-6 per ton; for the U. K. £3-10; Continent, £3-15 per ton.

For the Clyde, £2-7-6 per ton for Jute.

For Dundee, £2-5 per ton for Jute.

Grand total, ships not fixed, tonnage 36,976 tons.

CARRINGTON & Co., 4, Clive Street.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Nov. 23	Cashmere (s)	Dickinson	Calcutta, Oct. 4
	Emeu (s)	Barlow	Hongkong, Nov. 3.
	Eastern Belle	Bride	Calcutta, Oct. 1.
	Irwell	Fearon	Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Nov. 23	Duke of Newcastle	Archy	Batavia.
	City of Ira	Brooks	Liverpool.
	Monarchy	Day	Zanzibar
	Sharatta (s)	Scott	Kurrachee.
	Viscount Canning (s)	Gottlieb	Hongkong & Singapore.
	Asia (s)	Irvin	Cannanore.
	Scotia (s)	Hibbert	Cannanore.
	Tiverton	Smith	Cannanore.

The Ship Mongyr, Jenkins, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship Marie Laure, to Zanzibar.

Ship Norak Flag, to Rangoon.

Steamer Arnatic, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Phlox, to Malabar coast.

Barque Hydrabad, to Judda.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 15th Nov., 8-15 A.M.—Extra French Mail steamer "Meinam" from Suez anchored at 7-0 A.M.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 17 Peter Stuart ..... —

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 14 Mongolia, s., ... Stewart ..... Calcutta.
16 Seafield ..... Veitch ..... London.
Concord ..... Pare ..... Vizagapatam.
New Margaret ..... Wright ..... Liverpool.
Uranie ..... from Pondicherry in sight.
17 Labourdonnais (s.) Rapatel ..... Galle.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 17 Labourdonnais (s. Rapatel ..... Calcutta.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba—lat. 18° 53′ 30″ N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on November 23.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·952 inches.
Temperature of the Air	77·6 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63·5 ,,
Dew Point	63·8 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·648 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	1·0 ,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following day	89·2 ,,
Minimum do. do.	70·7
Gen. Direction of Wind. N, NE, WNW. NW, N, NNW.	
Movement in 24 hours	202 miles.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 23rd November, 8-15 A.M.—Wind north-west light, weather clear, thermometer 7-, barometer 3-075

COCHIN, 23rd November, 9 A.M.—Wind north-east by, weather fine, thermometer 79, barometer 30·078, sky cumulus

PUTTON, 23rd November, 9 A.M.—Wind light easterly, weather fair, thermometer 81.

MANGALORE, 23rd November 10-35 A.M.—Wind east moderate, weather fair, thermometer 79.

KOMPTA, 23rd November, 9 A.M.—Weather calm and cloudy, thermometer 84.

GOA, 23rd November 79.

FURNESS, 12th November, 12 P.M.—Wind north-east fresh, weather fine, thermometer 79, barometer 29·10.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Married Couple may have two Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, and with or without Board, in a fine airy locality of the Fort. Terms moderate. Apply to "F. J." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, just landed ex "Princess of Wales," a splendid full sized Slate Billiard Table, with all its necessaries, complete. Apply to NANSEE PARPIA, No 9, Parell Road, Byculla.

FOR SALE, just landed ex "Sir John Lawrence" a supply of Salt & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, bottled by Moody & Co., London:—

Quarts ..... Rs. 5-0 per dozen.
Pints ..... ,, 3-8 ,,

23rd November 1868. HOWARD BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, just landed ex "Sir John Lawrence," a consignment of Allsopp's Beer, bottled by Cameron and Saunders:—

Quarts	Rs. 5	p
Imperial Pints	,, 4-4	,,
Pints	,, 3 8	,,

23rd November 1868. HOWARD BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—Merchants and Persons expecting Telegrams are requested to send to this Office their addresses. By doing so the possibility of delay in delivery, or of non-delivery, of their Messages will be destroyed. J. J. DOOLEY, Assistant Superintendent in charge, Bombay Signal Office.

Bombay Telegraph Office, 21st November 1868.

NOTICE.—The Public are requested to enter in the receipt accompanying each Telegram the exact time at which such Telegram reaches them. By neglecting to do so the means of checking the time occupied by the peon in delivery are greatly reduced.

J. J. DOOLEY, Assistant Superintendent in charge, Bombay Signal Office.

Bombay Telegraph Office, 21st November 1868.

A MEETING of the Shareholders in the Commercial Bank will be held on Wednesday next, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., punctually, at Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's Building, next to the premises of the said Bank, in Rampart Row,—to consider some very important matter in connection with a proposal to effect a compromise.

Bombay, 23rd November 1868.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1865, and of the Kattawat Trading Company (limited).

NOTICE is hereby given that a Third Dividend of One Anna in the Rupee upon the amount of claims allowed by the High Court, except claims due to Contributories who have not paid their Calls, will be payable on and after the 24th instant between the hour of 12 and 3 daily, at the Office of the undersigned, at 6 Rampart Row. M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 23rd November 1868.

NOTICE—In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1855, and in the Estate of Pranjeevundass Doolubdass.—Notice is hereby given that a First Dividend, at the rate of 2 of a Rupee per cent. on the amount of admitted claims, will be paid to the Creditors of the above Estate at the Office of the Trustees, No. 6, Rampart Row, on and after Tuesday the 1st December 1868.

JOHN C. TEASDALE, M. ROONAN, MADORAO MOROJEE. } Trustees.

NOTICE.—Wanted, for the Bombay Government Bakery, a Superintendent, who must in addition to being able to read and write English fluently, possess a practical knowledge of a Baker's trade. Salary Rupees Seventy-five per mensem, with free quarters. Applications and Testimonials to be sent to the undersigned.

G. S. ALGUSON, Captain, Executive Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 23rd Nov. 1868.

SALE POSTPONED TO TUESDAY THE 24TH INST.

AUCTION SALE of the Property of the Victoria Spinning Company (limited) in Girgaum.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the above Company, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, This day, Tuesday the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., the property of the Victoria Spinning Company (limited), with the Buildings, Machinery, Stores, Plant, &c., situate, lying, or being at Gaumdavey Road in Girgaum, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 11,3-5 square yards, more or less, bounded on or towards the East by the said Gaumdavey Road, on or towards the west by the Dart of Rameoonder Keroba, on or towards the north by the Dart of Vendyeck Purasaram Bawookar, and on or towards the south by the Darts of Wishwanath Atmaram and Krishnajee Boreejee.

N.B.—For further particulars, conditions of sale, inspection of the lease, and inventory of the property, apply to the undersigned. CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. CHARLES KINLOCH & Co.'s VIRGIN SHERRIES.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have much pleasure in intimating that they have been appointed the Bombay Agents for these unrivalled Wines, and that the first consignment has just been sampled with the most gratifying result. The Sherries of the above Firm are well known to the more epicurean of both Indian service, who have long cherished the name of Chas Kinloch and Co. in that connection although rarely able to obtain illustrations of their vaults. The shipment now landed consists of the following:—

SHERRIES—

		Per dozen
Virgin, dark green seal	Pale Wines of good consistence, fine flavour, and rather dry	Rs. 21
yellow seal		22
green seal		25
Amontillado		32
PORT		26
CHAMPAGNE—Finest Dry, early bottled		32
BRANDY—Fine Old		39

In addition to these, D. S. K. & Co. are now offering the following which will repay attention—

PETIT CHAMPAGNE—a light effervescing Wine obtained through Messrs. G. M. Mumm & Co. 26

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s No. 1 Brandy, reputed to be the finest in India 33

CLARET—Excellent breakfast, Bordeaux—bottled 11

SAUTERNE—In excellent condition 22

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Minutes of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held at the London Tavern, Wednesday, the 21st day of October, 1868.

THOMAS A. MITCHELL, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

The Advertisement convening the Meeting having been read, the following Resolution, after some introductory observations, was moved by the Chairman, and being seconded by John Jones, Esq., was carried unanimously:—

"That an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax) be now declared for the half-year ended 30th June last, payable on and after the 28th instant."

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors, moved by W. H. Mann, Esq., seconded by Capt. F. Garratt, and carried unanimously, the proceedings terminated.

T. A. MITCHELL, Chairman.

The Warrants for the above Dividend to Shareholders of this Presidency are now in course of circulation to their respective addresses.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1868.

RE JAMES PICKARD CORNFORTH, A BANKRUPT.—Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims and demands upon the Estate of James Pickard Cornforth, heretofore of Number 50, Lime Street, in the City of London, and of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, Ship-Owner and General Merchant, and of Bombay in the East Indies, who was adjudicated a Bankrupt by the Court of Bankruptcy, London, on the 15th day of May 1865, and which Court afterwards ordered that the proceedings in Bankruptcy should be suspended and the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt should be wound up and administered by Mr. Robert Wilson Ronald, of No. 19, Dale Street, Liverpool, aforesaid, Wool Broker, the Creditors' assignee under such Bankruptcy, in like manner as if the same had remained in Bankruptcy so far as the difference in the mode of administration would admit, and who have not already proved their debts in the said Court of Bankruptcy nor sent the particulars thereof to Messrs Haigh & Deane as heretofore requested, are hereby required on or before the 31st day of December next, to send in the particulars of their respective claims and demands either to the said Mr. R. W. Ronald or the undersigned, his Solicitors, in order that the same may be inquired into, and if found correct a dividend will be paid thereon. And Notice is hereby further given that immediately after the said 31st day of December, the said Creditors' assignee will proceed to divide and distribute the residue of the Estate and effects of the said Bankrupt, having regard only to the claims, debts, and demands of such Creditors who have proved their debts as aforesaid, or shall have sent in the particulars thereof as hereby required on or before the said 31st day of December, and the said Mr. R. W. Ronald will not be liable to any Creditor or Creditors who shall not have sent in the requisite particulars within the time abovementioned.—Dated this 19th day of October 1868.

HAIGH, SON & Co., 15, Water Street, Liverpool, England, Solicitors for the Creditors' Assignee in the said Bankruptcy.

NOW READY, PART IV. OF

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD.

Containing full Reports of the numerous Meetings of the Bench of Justices, from 1st July to 31st September.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

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THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited), advertised to be held on Wednesday, the 25th instant, is postponed *sine die*.

By order of the Board of Directors, CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

No. 14, Apollo Street, Bombay, 23rd November 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet will be closed on SATURDAY, the 28th Nov., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Saturday	Nov. 28	Saturday	Dec. 19
,,	Dec. 5	,,	,, 26
,,	,, 12		

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 27th Nov., at 2 P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

November	27	December	11
,,		,,	25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

November ..... 27 | December 25

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

The Mail for Mauritius will accordingly be despatched on the following date:—

December 12

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Bombay for Kurrachee with the Mails every Monday at noon, proceeding on every alternate week from Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf. The above Post Offices at Gwadur, Muscat, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Bussorah, and Bagdad, to and from which letters, papers, and packets can be forwarded at the Indian inland rates.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1868.

Nor before it was required has the Government of India, in the able, admirably written, and statesmanlike paper which we published yesterday, called the attention of subordinate Governments to the subject of Municipal Taxation. Known to be a glaring and widely spread evil, the survey now furnished on authority shows that it was worse than had been imagined. In all directions extortionate duties and black mail on passing trade have been levied, and now we read the empathic summary, we are not surprised that a party in Bombay allowed themselves to be seduced into presenting a demand for leave to share in the general system of plunder. We need not repeat the instances mentioned in the Government Resolutions. What was sought here by such tortuous paths was not Town Duties on articles consumed in the Island, but Transit Duties which would have enabled the influential classes to "make others bear the burden of taxation which should properly fall on themselves;" and the scornful reference to this Island—"At Bombay the Municipality has lately proposed a scheme for levying Transit Duties *in the most naked form* on cotton, opium, and metals passing through the town"—is thoroughly deserved. We have to thank our friends, the enemy, for the stigma cast on the island, which tells with more force when set side by side with the statement that Bengal alone is exempt from the just censure called down by a selfish and injurious system of taxation. Nothing can be more explicit than the general prohibition to exact money for right of way. But we trust that the Government of India will not rest content with the mere issue of rules for "general adoption." In spite of the Resolution published in 1864 the evil practices condemned have survived, have extended, and have been developed until another Resolution was imperative. Something more is demanded—to wit, the active co-operation, and alert watchfulness of Governors, Lieutenant Governors, Commissioners, and their subordinate agents. That such immense abuses should have grown up in the teeth of the Resolution of '64 implies great laxity or great indifference on the part of the Government servants entrusted with local authority, yet upon whom is incumbent the safe guarding of imperial interests. Had it not been for the sagacity and firmness of the Governor of Bombay this Island might already have joined the band of depredators upon commerce stigmatized by the Resolution. We rejoice that, although Bombay could not escape the scandal of having proposed black mail, she has yet escaped the ignominy of seeing authority prostituted to its levy. So well have the Supreme Government guarded trade from plunder that even Town Duties proper levied upon goods entered for consumption are to be refunded, should those goods be exported from the town. It only remains now to execute with rigour these just and essential orders.

A second direction, peculiarly interesting to us, is thus expressed in paragraph 24:—

"*It will be for Local Governments and Administrations to review the whole question of municipal taxation and expenditure*, and the Government of India will be prepared to consider any well-founded claims for assistance from the imperial revenue in bearing the charges for town police, when it can be shown that the observance of the principles laid down in this Resolution renders it proper to revise the existing adjustment of the shares of those charges between the Government and the Municipality."

Now, although the Government of Bombay is not one of those "noted in the margin" to whom a copy of the Resolution was to be sent, yet we cannot suppose that our Government will be more insensible to the direction enjoining a searching inquiry than to the prohibitions and permissions contained in other paragraphs. For to our Municipality the proposed review of the whole question of taxation and expenditure is singularly applicable. Our affairs cry aloud for investigation. One great abuse has given rise to legal proceedings; others are suspected; the fiscal system has been thrown into confusion in the pursuit of Transit Duties; the establishments and the expenditure need one of those periodical revisions which are usefully applied even to the best arrangements. We have several times stated reasons why a Government Commission should be issued to overhaul the affairs of Bombay, and the Supreme Government now supplies an irresistible inducement by volunteering to "consider any well founded claims to assistance from the imperial revenues in bearing the charges for town police;" and how can any well-founded claim be established without such an inquiry as we have repeatedly proposed, and which the Government of India in a formal manner now directs? More than ever is the moment propitious, and we sincerely hope our Government will not neglect the golden opportunity.

The objectionable portion of the Resolution is the wide permission—far wider than that accorded in 1864—given for the levy of Octroi Duties. We can well understand that the Government should not absolutely prohibit this mode of raising Municipal Funds because towns, like states, have their periods of emergency and pressing need and because for a great object universally beneficial and imperatively necessary, a town might be for a time subjected to the oppression inseparable from this kind of taxation. But the authority to impose taxes on the necessaries of life should be jealously guarded and fenced about from abuse, and no general elastic power should be conferred on any Municipal body. If the Sircar does not protect the poorer class of its subjects no one will, and hitherto it has been the pride and boast of English rule—at least in Western India—that where it has the power it does protect the poor. That duty has been neglected in the Mofussil, even on this side, as we showed some weeks ago in a paper anatomising the working of these Octroi duties up-country; and we are now face to face with an attempt to seduce the Bombay Government from its plain duty in this Island. In the Resolution of September, 1864, there is this curious passage: "If they [indirect taxes] could be confined to things consumed in the town without interfering with the transit trade, they would ONLY be open to the objection that they *fall in undue proportion on the poor*." And it was then laid down that these "petty exactions" ought to be confined to "a few articles of local consumption such as ghee, firewood, fruit, vegetables, fowls, eggs, animals for slaughter." But the Resolution of 1868 goes backward a step, and includes in the permitted list grain—the most indefensible of the whole category; and "articles used in the construction of buildings," which is a most impolitic tax, especially in Bombay. We have no objection to indirect taxes on luxuries, or even on animals for slaughter, necessaries of life to Europeans in this country; but we cannot admit that a tax on grain which would fall in undue proportion on the poor is either politic or just. A paternal Government should have excluded grain from the list, and a politic Government would have excluded building materials. It is laid down that only in wealthy countries, like those of Europe, can Municipal Revenues be properly raised by direct taxation; but it may be remarked that though India may be "poor," in a general sense, the poverty is not equally distributed, and that this community especially enjoys a wealth which can only be paralleled in a few places either in India or Europe. Indirect taxation in the right place, is not an evil, but where it supplies the chief part of a local revenue there controlling influences will be reduced to a minimum. In India this must be the case. A European community can speak in terms not to be disregarded when unduly oppressed, but here the teeming masses are voiceless, and it is only when the wealthy few are touched that a combination appears to exert a pressure on Government. We are told in an offhand manner by the writer of the Resolution that the "prejudice" against Octroi Duties is "founded on the common practice of England." The epithet is inaccurate and the statement mistaken. The opposition to Octroi is founded on the notorious evils springing from the working of the tax—the enhancement of prices above the amount of the duty, the opportunity, especially in India, which the levy lays open to extortioners, the inevitable tendency to throw the business of supply into the hands of monopolists, the undue proportion which every one confesses, falls on the poor consumer. The adroit misuse of the word prejudice can only be a rhetorical artifice to create prejudice, and the reference to the common practice of England comes within the same category. The assertion that Octroi Duties are popular may be an argument for imposing them, but is not in the least a justification. Transit Duties on trade, notably in Bombay, where the whole conflict has been to replace the House-tax by exactions from commerce, are far more popular than Octroi Duties; yet we see that the Government of India condemns and prohibits them in the strongest terms. We venture to suggest that the category of prohibitions should be revised, in a supplemental Resolution, and that it should include grain and building materials. The omission to do this, nay the sort of argument in favour of a tax on grain, introduced without the writer's usual felicity, is a blot upon a noble Resolution, which, if unflinchingly carried out, will be the *Magna Charta* of unrestricted and beneficent Trade.

As the greatest interest is certain to be felt throughout India in the evidence given before the Bank of Bombay Commission during its sittings in London, we may mention that we have entered into an arrangement with a first class firm of reporters by which we shall be supplied regularly with full reports of the proceedings.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Member of the Supreme Council, and Finance Minister of India, arrived at Bombay yesterday.

If we rightly understand a paragraph in the "Guzerat Mitra," the Gaekwar of Baroda is thinking of selling the "chudder," or jewel-cloth, which he had prepared, at an enormous expense, for the tomb of one of the caliphs at Kerbelah. He has been showing it to some jewellers, who have estimated the worth of the article at a sum "infinitely below" what it cost him.

WE observe that among the guests present at the opening of the Umballa section of the Delhi Railway, was the Marquis of Huntly, who had returned from Cashmere and Simla.

THE Viceroy, it is stated, has sanctioned the extension of the Uncovenanted Absentee Pension Rules to all classes of vaccinators throughout India.

THERE is, it is said, every probability of the Delhi Railway being open to Loodiana by the 1st of March, 1869.

A LETTER was received by the last mail (says the "Madras Athenæum" of the 18th instant) containing good news about the Bonus, and stating on good authority that the idea was well received at the Home Office. We trust that gallant Officers will not be kept much longer in suspense.

THE "Mofussilite" understands that "the recent Artillery promotions are to be followed up immediately; an arrangement which will give a good many Officers a lift up the list."

THE "Lucknow Times" states that an action for libel is to be instituted against Mr. E. P. Moore, the proprietor and editor of the "Oudh Argus," a paper which has only just sprung into existence. The libel is said to be contained in some recent articles on the Hoseinabad Trust.

A STATEMENT published in the "Central Provinces Gazette" shows that the value of property of all kinds brought for sale to the several Fairs, held from the 1st January to the 30th September, amounted to nearly nineteen lakhs of rupees. The value of English goods was estimated at Rs. 1,79,856, of country manufactures and raw produce Rs. 8,15,246, and of sheep and other cattle Rs. 5,36,850.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO GOA.

A GOA paper, *O Ultramar*, of the 19th inst., gives an account of the visit of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. The following is a translation. We are at a loss to understand what vessel the frigate referred to can be:—

"On Saturday a steamer arrived, expressly sent by the Governor of Bombay to inform our Governor that, on his way to Carwar, he would visit Goa, which he would reach on the evening of Sunday. The steamer having delivered this message awaited at Aguada the arrival of the Governor, to whose party it belonged. On Sunday night at 9 o'clock two more steamers entered the port of Aguada; one of these—a frigate—brought the Governor, his daughter, son-in-law, and three or four other persons, his Secretary amongst them, it is said. On Monday morning Senhor Scarnichia, aide-de-camp of Senhor Conselheiro Pestana, set out to Aguada to welcome the illustrious guests. At 2 in the afternoon of the same day there anchored in front of the Governor's palace two of the three vessels (the frigate did not enter); in the larger of the two was His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and his suite, accompanied by Senhor Scarnichia. The fortress of Aguada saluted while the steamer was moving towards Panjim. On the landing of the guests another salute of artillery was fired, the artillery, with the municipal guard, having been posted on the plains of Camotins since morning. They were received at the palace, at the door facing the sea, by His Excellency the Governor General, Lady Pestana, Conselheiro Rivara, Secretary to Government, aides-de-camp, and others. The garrison of artillery retired to their quarters, and the municipal guard remained as a guard of honour, but also after some time retired. At 4 P.M. the party went to see the palace of Cabo, whence it returned at 7, and at 8 sat down to dinner. The band of the municipal guard was in the interior of the palace, playing various selected airs; and that of artillery was near the palace. When the dinner was over many ladies and gentlemen arrived, who had been invited to a *soiree*—which went off admirably. After this the guests retired to the same steamer in which they had come to Aguada, and yesterday morning at 11 o'clock they went on a visit to the Convents. They were to breakfast in the Convent of St. Caetano with Senhor Conselheiro Pestana; and afterwards the illustrious Governor of Bombay was to give a lunch on board the frigate at Aguada in return for the honours done him by our Governor, after which he would start for Carwar.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 30TH OCTOBER.

RUMOURS of reductions in the army are rife, but as yet nothing is settled. The estimates are not yet begun even to be prepared. It is probable that, as I stated in my last letter, the depot battalions will be reduced and some diminution made in the number of subalterns. That is to say, if matters proceed as at present; but from the programme of the Liberal party, who will soon be assuredly in office, it is probable that some much more radical changes will take place in the spring. The abolition of purchase and the disestablishment of the Horse Guards are openly discussed. In the meantime the present Government, probably in consequence of the pacific assurances of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the new American Ambassador, have determined to reduce the garrisons of Canada by two battalions. The 100th Regiment will be brought home at once from Montreal. The 83rd Regiment, which was to have been sent from Gibraltar to Halifax, will remain at Gibraltar; the 47th Regiment will be relieved at Halifax by the first battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and will itself be sent to Barbadoes to relieve the first battalion of the 16th Regiment, which will be brought home instead of being sent to Gibraltar. These changes will be carried out by the "Simoom," which has taken the 71st Highland Light Infantry to Gibraltar.

Rumours are current of a change in the command at Aldershott. Sir James Yorke Scarlett is a candidate for the representative of Burnley. If any Conservative can carry the borough, Sir James Scarlett will. If he obtains his seat in Parliament he will vacate the command at Aldershott, and will probably be succeeded by either Lord William Paulet or Sir Hope Grant, the present Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards.

The Control Department progresses favourably at the War Office. It will soon be in thorough working order, when probably General Balfour having accomplished his purpose will retire.

There are

THE SALT DUTY.

THE *Indian Daily News* says that the Government of India contemplates alterations in the salt duty in India. A despatch has lately been sent to the Secretary of State soliciting sanction to the measure proposed. The members of Council, in their minutes, have expressed their opinion on the subject, in which the Viceroy is said to have concurred. The Government of India appears to be of opinion that the contemplated change will not necessarily reduce the revenue of the State, but will rather gradually increase it, by greater consumption of salt.

THE PROPOSED CHRISTMAS FAIR AT KURRACHEE.

IT seems unlikely that the proposed fair at Kurrachee will not come off next Christmas time, as was intended. The Easter holidays are now proposed as a suitable time, and so has Christmas of 1869; but nothing definite has been arranged. There are not wanting some who suggest an abandonment of the project altogether. There have been differences of opinion, unfortunately, as to the arrangements for the fair. Both Sir Wm. Merewether, the Commissioner, and Sir G. Malcolm, commanding the division, while anxious to see the project of an exhibition and fair carried out, felt under the necessity of taking exception to the arrangements in some sanitary respects. Sir William states those objections in a communication dated the 10th inst., addressed to the Honorary Secretary to the Committee, and he adds—

"Apart from the objections, I would also suggest to the committee, that closer consideration leads to the impression that an exhibition of Arts, Sciences, Products, &c., in immediate conjunction with a crowded fair is somewhat of an incongruity. Many people desirous of examining at their leisure articles displayed at the former would be much inconvenienced by the noise, clamour and dust which are inseparable from a fair where large numbers congregate for amusement or ordinary trade transactions. It appears to me therefore that there is all the more reason for accepting the alternative plan proposed, viz. that of having the fair on the southern side of the Race-stand, while Frere Hall and the open space around it be entirely reserved for the accommodation of machinery and samples of produce sent for exhibition. If the exhibition is supported as anticipated, the space round Frere Hall will be fully taken up by articles which could not have place inside. After the liberal offer of Mr. Spock, for which he deserves our best thanks, there will be less difficulty on the score of water at the Race-course than there would be at the vicinity of Frere Hall. . . . I would take this opportunity of stating, that the appeal of the inhabitants living near Frere Hall was not received by me until after the inexpediency of the assemblage of such a large concourse in so confined a space and in such near proximity to the barracks, had been justly drawn attention to by the officers whose duty it is to watch over the important subject of the health of the cantonment and community."

A meeting of the committee was to be held last Saturday to consider the whole matter.

REVISED MILITARY FURLOUGH RULES.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 14).

THE Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India having, with certain modifications, approved generally of the rules relative to the absence on leave of Military Officers, published in Government General Order No. 613, dated 19th June 1868, the following revised rules are published in substitution of those contained in the order above referred to.

These rules will be applicable to all officers who may elect to adopt them belonging to the several Indian Staff Corps or to the Indian Army, and in regard to the period of leave of absence during which appointments may be held, and in regard to the increased allowances they will also be applicable to officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, late of the Indian Army, holding permanent staff appointments not of a regimental nature.

The question of the application of these rules to the officers generally of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in India is still under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

To obviate confusion or misconception as to the rules referred to, those previously in existence and no longer sanctioned will be severally designated as the Furlough Rules of 1796, of 1854, or of 1868.

The term "Furlough Pay" having now a changed and two-fold signification, in all future orders and references "Furlough Pay" will be understood as the half Indian salary within the prescribed limits, specified in paragraph 5 of these rules, converted at the exchange of 2 shillings for the rupee, whilst "English Furlough Pay" will represent the rates heretofore allowed to the several grades as English pay under the rules of 1796 and 1854.

I.—The distinction with respect to allowances hitherto drawn between furlough on private affairs and sick leave, is abolished, both kinds of leave being included under the general term *furlough*, provision, however, being made for the obtainment of furlough under medical certificate, without all the restrictions applicable to furlough when taken without medical certificate.

II.—Leave taken under the rules now prescribed will not involve forfeiture of appointment, except in the cases herein specially provided for.

III.—The rules now prescribed do not affect the provisions of Act XXXIII. of George III., Chapter 52, Section 79; but an absentee cannot retain his appointment and draw absentee allowances, except under the rules now prescribed.* Nor do they affect the regulations by which General Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades can only obtain limited periods of leave without forfeiting their commands.

IV.—Leave of absence will in future be of three kinds, viz.:—

I.—Furlough in or out of India.
II.—General leave on private affairs or sick certificate in India, or short leave to sea.
III.—Privilege leave.

CHAPTER I.

Furlough.

V.—An officer drawing staff pay in addition to pay of rank, proceeding on furlough, will be allowed pay at the rate of 50 per cent. of the salary of his substantive office. But an officer on civil employ and drawing consolidated salary will be allowed 50 per cent. of the average salary drawn by him for three years prior to his proceeding on furlough. No absentee shall in either case draw more than £1,200 or less than £250 per annum. The term salary will signify the total amount drawn by an officer, whether as consolidated pay or staff allowances in addition to pay, but will not include any extra or special allowances. It is to be clearly understood that an officer absent on furlough, who may be transferred to another office during his absence, shall be entitled, for the entire period of his furlough, to pay at the rate sanctioned to him when leaving India, provided that an officer whose term of office shall cease during his furlough shall cease to draw his half staff salary from the date of such lapse. An officer will also be entitled to the benefit of his promotion to a higher Staff Corps or regimental rank whilst on furlough, subject to the maximum limit.

Officers not in staff employ will receive half the Indian pay of their rank provided that in no case will an officer entitled to furlough receive less than the above minimum of £250 per annum.

NOTE.—Officers who may be entitled to income allowance from the Military Fund during absence in Europe will draw their half salary or such absentee allowance under the foregoing clause, subject to a deduction equivalent to the amount of such income allowance.

VI.—All grants of furlough on private affairs are subject to the exigencies of the public service, of which exigency the Government is to be exclusively the judge, and to any regulations that may be found necessary for limiting the number of absentees.

VII.—The maximum amount of furlough on private affairs to be taken at any one time, carrying pay and retention of appointment, will be two years.

VIII.—A period of at least three years' service after return from last furlough, except furlough under Rule XI., must be completed before furlough can again be taken unless obtained under medical certificate (see Rules XIII. and XIV.)

IX.—An officer will be eligible for two years' furlough on the completion of eight years' actual service in India, for a third year after a further period of six years' actual service, and for a fourth or fifth year after similar intervals of six years. The grant of furlough to an officer eligible for it will be subject only to the conditions specified in Rules VI. and VII. The fact of having taken furlough on medical certificate will not affect the grant of these furloughs, except as to the conditions laid down in Rules VIII., XIII., and XVI.

X.—An officer eligible for furlough need not take the whole amount to which his service entitles him, but may apply for any portion thereof as an instalment; and in that case the balance will remain at his credit in any future computation of the amount of furlough to which he may be entitled.

Illustrations.

(1.)—An officer who has served nine years in India is entitled to two years' furlough. He takes only one year and after his return remains in India for five years. He is then eligible for two years' furlough as follows:—

Total service in India.	...	14 years.
Furlough due on that service	...	3 ,,
Furlough already taken.	...	1 ,,
Balance for which he is eligible	...	2 ,,

(2.)—An officer who has served 29 years in India without taking furlough is entitled to four years' furlough. He can only take, however, two years at one time carrying pay, the balance remaining at his credit in any future computation of furlough to which he may be entitled. He can take that balance after completing three years' service from the date of his return from the first instalment.

XI.—Furlough on urgent private affairs for six months with pay equivalent to the British regimental pay of his rank to be extended to a year, if necessary, may be granted, when the officer is not eligible for ordinary furlough. The said period may form part of the periods of either eight or six years referred to in Rules VIII. and IX.

XII.—Subject to State considerations, there will be no restriction as to the places to which an officer may resort during furlough.

XIII.—Absence on medical certificate for a longer period than two years at one time, or departure on such furlough within three years of the date of return from a previous furlough, except furlough under Rule XI., will involve forfeiture of appointment. Such furlough may, however, be extended to a third year on English furlough pay.

In the event of an officer not being able to return to his duty after an absence of three years, it will rest with the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council to order him to appear before a Medical Board, with a view to placing him on the retired list, if entitled to pension, or on the half-pay list.

Should the circumstances of the case warrant a further extension of leave, it can only be granted without pay.

XIV.—An officer not entitled to furlough, whose health may necessitate his taking it within three years from the date of last return may, under the usual medical certificate, obtain such amount as may be duly certified to be necessary for the restoration of his health, but will only receive English furlough pay, and must vacate any appointment he may be holding.

XV.—An officer entitled to furlough, whose health may necessitate his absence from India, will be compelled to take leave as furlough under Rule IX, but without forfeiting any passage money to which he may be entitled under Military Fund Rules, or, if a subaltern, by Regulation when proceeding on medical certificate.

Any extension of this furlough beyond the period to which he may be entitled under Rule IX, will be regarded, in all respects, as furlough on medical certificate. Such extension will not be allowed to take effect, until the officer shall have exhausted the entire amount of his available furlough on private affairs. If the aggregate of two years' leave is exceeded, the officer will after that date come under the provisions of Rule XIV.

XVI.—The aggregate amount of furlough with pay and retention of appointment, whether on private affairs or on medical certificate, that may be granted to an officer during his service, will be limited to eight years.

XVII.—If taken in India, furlough will be reckoned from the date of the absentee quitting his station to the date of his return thereto; if taken out of India, from the date of the sailing of the vessel in which he may have embarked to the date of his disembarkation in India.

XVIII.—Preparatory leave to embark for Europe or elsewhere on furlough will be granted for any period not ordinarily exceeding 30 days. Leave to the same limit, to enable him to rejoin on his return from furlough, will be granted from the date of his disembarkation in India.

XIX.—Furlough allowances shall be payable monthly if payment is taken in India, and quarterly if payment is taken in England.

XX.—Advances of furlough pay will continue to be made in India to those officers who desire it for three months from date of embarkation. Payments in continuation will be made in England on the expiration of six months from that date.

XXI—The last pay certificate issued to each officer who may be granted furlough, whether on private affairs, or on medical certificate, will specify the rate of the pay and staff salary of his last substantive appointment, and the rate to which he will be entitled in Europe in virtue of Rule V.

XXII.—An officer acting in India for an absentee will be restricted for the entire period of such acting to the half staff salary of the appointment in which he may be acting, in addition to the full pay of his rank, and the half staff salary of his own appointment, if he possess one. The staff salary granted to an acting officer will, however, in no such case be less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

XXIII.—The privilege heretofore granted to military officers of counting the proportion of leave noted in the margin as service for pension is retained. The periods of service qualifying for pension remain unaltered.

Years.	Years.
2	in 24
3	,, 25
4	,, 30

Illustration of the mode of computing service for pension in any case.

	Years.	Months.	Years.
Total service from date of arrival in India, say			30
Leave—			
In Europe, say	6	7	
In India	3	5	
			Years.
			10
Of which he can reckon			4
			6
Remaining to be deducted			6
Service counting for pension			24

XXIV.—In computing the furlough on private affairs to which an officer who has already enjoyed some portion of such furlough will be entitled, under these rules, it will be necessary to deduct the total amount of the furlough on private affairs of which he may have availed himself during his service from the total periods to which under Rule IX. he can lay claim. The balance will represent the leave to which he will be entitled on the expiration of not less than three years from his last return to duty.

(1.)—An officer, who had obtained under the existing rules two years' furlough after ten years' service, returns to India on the date on which this order is promulgated. He accepts its conditions, and serves four years longer in India. On the expiration of that term, he can take one year's furlough, thus—

Total service in India ...	...	14 years.
Leave to which that service entitles him	...	3 ,,
Already enjoyed	...	2 ,,
Balance ...	...	1 year.

(2.)—An officer of four years' service has proceeded on sick certificate to England for 9 months, extended afterwards to two years. He returns, serves six years in India, takes two years' furlough, and returns to India about the time of the promulgation of these rules, which he accepts. He must serve four years before he can take an additional year's furlough thus—

Total service up to return from furlough...	14 years.
Total service in India	10 ,,
Furlough enjoyed on that service	2 ,,
Further period of service to entitle him to one year's furlough ...	4 years.

CHAPTER II.

General Leave on Private Affairs and Sick Certificate in India.

XXV.—An officer will be eligible, as at present, to take leave on private affairs on sick certificate in India for any period not exceeding six months, at the discretion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, or of the Government under which he may be serving. During the entire period of his absence on this account, the officer will be entitled, as at present, to his full pay and a moiety of his staff salary. Leave taken under this rule will form part of the eight years' aggregate furlough. If this indulgence should be taken advantage of for a third year consecutively, the officer will lose his staff appointment.

XXVI.—Leave on sick certificate for a period exceeding six months, capable of extension, under renewed medical certificate, to a limit of one year, may be granted to any officer who, in the opinion of a Medical Board, may require it. Leave of this nature, taken after the promulgation of these rules, will be held to constitute a part of the maximum period of eight years' leave of absence to which an officer is entitled in his entire period of service, but will not be regarded as furlough, nor will it affect the intervals entitling to furlough laid down in Rule IX. During this leave the absentee will draw a moiety of his staff salary in addition to the pay of his rank.

XXVII.—Short leave not exceeding three months on private affairs or sick certificate, may also be taken to sea, on the above condition, but absence from India for any longer period will be treated as furlough.

XXVIII.—All general leave taken in India counts as part of the leave reckoning against service for pension.

CHAPTER III.

Privilege Leave.

XXIX.—Privilege leave may be granted, as at present, for sixty days in each year to all officers in military employ, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by them. General leave, in extension of privilege leave, can only be granted on the ground of sickness, or some other serious emergency which could not have been foreseen when the officer proceeded on privilege leave. Privilege leave may, however, be converted into general leave with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief or the Government.

XXX.—In the case of the stations noted in the margin, privilege leave may, as at present, be granted for ninety days to officers of local Corps, or of Corps which are usually employed in one or other of the districts named.

Assam.	Bunnoo.
Shillong.	Dera Ismael Khan.
Erinpoora.	Dera Ghazee Khan.
Neemuch.	Rajanpore.
Shahjehanpore.	Jacobabad.
Khotra.	

XXXI.—An officer is at liberty to proceed wherever he may desire on privilege leave, provided he can ensure his return before the expiration of his leave.

XXXII.—Privilege leave cannot be taken in continuation of furlough, nor can furlough be obtained in continuation of privilege leave. If furlough be obtained by an officer while absent on privilege leave, the privilege leave will be converted into general leave, the officer for that period sacrificing a moiety of his staff salary.

Military Officers in Civil Employ.

XXXIII.—Military officers in civil or political employ taking leave in India come, as respects periods of leave obtainable and amount of pay to be granted, under the Civil Leave Rules. When they take leave out of India, they come under the Military Leave Rules.

Subsidiary Rule.

XXXIV.—Officers of the Indian Military and Medical Services will be required generally to notify their intention to accept these rules or to adhere to those now existing, on the first occasion of their taking furlough or general leave after the publication of this order. Such election must be considered final, and under no plea whatever will an officer be subsequently relieved from the choice thus made.

Officers who may determine to abide by existing rules will be allowed to proceed on furlough on the conditions laid down in Rules VII., VIII., and XIII. to the extent to which they may be entitled under the Furlough Regulations of 1854, and on the rates of pay contemplated in those Regulations, but retaining their appointments. The principle laid down in Rule XV. must, however, be applied in those cases.

If an officer under the Furlough Rules of 1796 elects the present rules, his service for pension will be reckoned under the former rules up to 1st July 1868, and thenceforward under the rules of 1868.

The foregoing rules take effect from the 1st July 1868 as respects retention of appointments and terms under which leave will be granted, but half staff allowances will not be available for officers now on leave in cases where the acting officer has already come into receipt of the full staff salary. Nor can officers who have vacated appointments which have since been permanently filled up, have any claim to be restored to them.

*The section referred to is quoted below—

Section 79.—"And be it further enacted that no person who shall have held any civil or military station whatever in India, in the service of the said United Company, being under the rank or degree of a Member of Council or Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and who, having departed from India by leave of the Governor General in Council, shall not return to India within the space of five years next after such departure shall be entitled to any rank or reservation of office, or be capable of again serving in India, either in the European or Native Corps of Troops or in the civil line of the Company's service, unless in the case of any civil Servant of the Company it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or unless such person be permitted to return with his rank to India by a vote or resolution passed by way of ballot by three parts in four of the proprietors assembled in General Court, specially convened for that purpose, whereof eight days previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in the *La don Gazette* or unless in the case of any Military Officer, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the said Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or some inevitable accident."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 14TH NOVEMBER, AFT.

Fair Dhollera was quoted at Liverpool today 8⅛d.

Consols 94⅛.

Oriental Bank shares £42 10s.

Chartered ,, ,, £20.

,, Merc. ,, £30 10s.

4 per cent. Government Securities... 91⅞

5 ,, ,, ,, ...105¾

5½ ,, ,, ,, ...110¾

Exchange on India 1s. 11½d.

Total Coin in the Banks of England and France..... £66,375,000

Do. Notes outstanding £74,875,000

LONDON, 16TH NOVEMBER, AFT.

Fair Dhollera was quoted at Liverpool today 8⅛d.

The "Pera" from Southampton takes out £56,000 in specie for Bombay.

LONDON, 17TH NOVEMBER.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China has declared an interim half-yearly dividend of three per cent.

MR. MILL ON FREE TRADE IN THE COLONIES.

MR. JOHN STUART MILL has written a letter to Mr. G. R. Holden of Sydney, in which he explains those of his statements on the subject of protection in a young colony which have been lately employed by Australian antagonists of free-trade as one of their principal weapons. Mr. Mill says—"In my 'Political Economy' I spoke of the occasional benefit in a young country of aiding the naturalization of an industry suited to its circumstances. I have not altered the opinion that such encouragement is sometimes useful, and that in many cases the most just mode in which it could be given is that of a temporary protective duty, on condition that it should be declared and distinctly understood to be merely *temporary* and of *no very long* duration. But I confess that I almost despair of this general understanding being ever practically established. I find that in Australia protection is not advocated in this form, or for this purpose, but that the vulgarest and most exploded fallacies are revived in its support. As far as I can perceive, those who contend for protection in Australia mean it to be as permanent as any other legislative arrangement, and hold to all the false theories on the subject of which Europe is rapidly ridding itself, and which are declining even in America. In such a state of opinion as this, I should resist with my utmost strength any protection whatever, because it is far easier to withstand these false and pernicious doctrines before they have been carried into practice to any serious extent, than after pow ful protected interests nave been suffered to grow up under their influence."—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY.

A MAIL will be made up for Zanzibar *per* the buglow "Dhuria" to-day.

THE height of water in Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 55 feet; on the corresponding date of last year it was 56 feet 3 inches.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the arrival in Bombay of Sir Richard Temple, Finance Minister.

THE steamer "Emeu," Captain Barlow, from Hongkong, arrived yesterday with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Bandow, Mr. Maccall, Mr. McDonald, and Mr. Blytve.

THE steamer "Mahratta," Captain Scott, to Kurrachee, sailed yesterday with the following passengers:—Mrs. Dickinson, Mr. Nash, Lady Merewether, and Miss Taylor.

IT is believed that Temooljee Rustomjee Shroff is somewhere near Bassein, and the Commissioner of Police has despatched a few of his de tectives for his apprehension.

IT is stated that Sir Joseph Arnould retires from the Bench in March next year. The learned Judge's appointment was made about ten years ago when the Supreme Court was in existence. It is believed that no one will be appointed in his place.

THE season of the Great American Circus is fast drawing to a close. Madame Louise's benefit is announced for Tuesday next. She has great claims on the public for their patronage, and will, we hope, have a good benefit. Mr. Pollock's benefit comes next, and as his exertions on behalf of the company have been great, we trust he also will see a full house.

THE steamer "Cashmere," Captain Dickinson, from Calcutta, arrived yesterday with the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. Elliott, Messrs. Couch, Watson, Miller, and Dawson, Rev. Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Phillips, Lieutenant Leonard, Major and Mrs. Raikes, 4 men, 4 women, and 11 children of Royal Artillery, 2 women and 4 children of 1st Light Cavalry, and 1 man of the 23rd Regiment.

YESTERDAY in the Small Cause Court, before J. O'Leary, Esq., Motee Esmail and Fuckroodeen Motee sued Rustomjee Shapoorjee & Co., for the recovery of Rs. 947-3-6, the amount due for hay and grass supplied to the defendants as per signature in the plaintiffs' book. The defendant did not appear. The plaintiffs proved their case, and His Honor gave a verdict for the amount claimed. Mr. Thacker appeared for the plaintiffs.

A MEETING of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company was advertised to be held yesterday for the purpose of appointing auditors for the ensuing year and considering the accounts made up to 30th June last. Very few shareholders, however, attended, and after waiting for an hour after the advertised time, said that according to the articles of association the business which would have been laid before the meeting had there been a quorum would have to be left in the hands of the secretaries and treasurers.

FROM the weather report of the Rutnagherry collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st October we learn that in Dapoolee there was no rain, nor was there any necessity for it. The reaping of the early crops was completed. The crops were in a pretty good condition, except those of rice and uneree, which have suffered a little in consequence of their having been attacked with insects in some places. In other talookas there was very little rain during the fortnight under report, but the crops were in a pretty good condition, and the reaping operations were going on with vigour. The state of public health was good. Cattle disease prevailed in several villages.

A SHORT time ago, one Erappa bin Somuna, servant to a widow lady of Bhagulkote, by name Luxmee Hoondakur, was arraigned before A. R. Grant, Esq., Session Judge of Kulladghee, and the charges against him had reference to a statement made by him on the 21st April last, before the 1st Assistant Magistrate, whilst being examined as a witness for the prosecution in a case having reference to the destruction of a stack belonging to his mistress Luxmee, which was burnt down on the night of Thursday the 16th of the same month. The enquiry in which that deposition was given was made under section 180 of the Criminal Procedure Code, at the instance of Luxmee's principal agent, and the parties accused were a sowear of Bhagulkote named Roodrapa Hoondakar and three of his servants. Six witnesses, including the accused Erappa, were called on behalf of the prosecution. Of these six witnesses the evidence of two seems to have been considered not worth taking down, but the accused Erappa deposed to having actually seen two of the then accused set fire to the stack; and the other three witnesses supported his statement by swearing that they each at a different point had seen the two incendiaries as they were running away. Certain discrepancies in this evidence inclined the Magistrate to put very little faith in it, and his distrust of it was confirmed on his visiting the spot in person. The Magistrate dismissed the complaint, and committed Erappa to take his trial before the Session Court, on a charge of giving false evidence. The Court, concurring with the assessors, found the accused guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The High Court (the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs) on a review of the case, considered the evidence very unsatisfactory, reversed the conviction and sentence, and ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—23RD NOV.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—John Peter, a carpenter, was charged with assaulting Marian, woman. The complainant stated that the prisoner seized her by the hair of her head and gave her kicks and blows. The prisoner admitted the offence, and His Worship sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs 10, or in default to undergo fourteen days' imprisonment in the County Jail with hard labor.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 16th Nov., to Saturday, 21st Nov., 1868.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	5,025	12	0
House Rate	9,339	8	10
License Tax	190	0	0
Police Rate	3,475	8	1
Lighting do	2,357	11	11
Water do	12,107	14	1
Halalcore Cess	3,065	8	3
Market Fees	778	5	3
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	201	14	0
Miscellaneous Fees	1,374	7	11
Fines and Penalties		..	
Total Rs...	37,916	10	4

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

A SERIOUS CASE OF STABBING.

THE following information and deposition of one Mahomed Tuckee Alleo Ivza, a servant in the employ of His Highness Aga Khan, was taken on Sunday last in the Jamsetjee Hospital, before R. H. Showell, Esq., Second Magistrate of Police:—I am a servant in the employ of Aga Khan, and I reside in the Bhendy Bazaar, on the Jail Road, in Aga Khan's bungalow. I know the four prisoners before me. To-day at 12 o'clock, I was at my brother's house, near Mazagon, at Aga Khan's place. I was sitting down. My brother was lying down. My brother's wife and my brother's daughter, of about fourteen years old, were sitting down. We were all in one room. At this time one Mahomed Rahim, who is not present here, came upstairs to where I was, and he caught hold of me by my hand and told me to get up. I asked him "why?" He again commanded me to get up. I again asked him, "why?" I looked towards the stairs, when all these four prisoners came upstairs. I, my brother, and my brother's wife got up. The four prisoners and the other came upon me. My brother came near and asked what was the matter, when a blow of a stick was given on his head. My brother's wife came up to us and asked what was the matter, when she was put aside. Shere Allee (the first prisoner) had a long knife in his hand, with which he struck me at once on my chest on the left side, as I now show. (The portion was covered with plaster.) Meerza (the fourth prisoner), who had a knife in his hand, struck me with it on the back of my neck, and then he struck me another blow with the knife on the back of my head. I received other cuts at the same time on different parts of my body, but I do not know who gave them. I then ran away to my brother's room, three rooms off, when Sheer Allee followed me. I shut the door upon him and kept him out. I then fell down. I bled. I became weak. I do not know what occurred afterwards. A palanquin was brought and I was carried to this hospital. I can hear and see. God knows whether I shall live or not. The prisoners Rahim and Goolam Ruzza also struck me. Mahomed Rahim had a stick in his hand, I think. Goolam Ruzza had a knife. I do not know why the prisoners treated me so. There was enmity existing between the prisoners and me, being in the employ of the same master, Aga Khan. My clothes now here are what I had on when I was maltreated by the prisoners, consisting of one green coat, one pair of white drawers, and one white shirt. There are marks of the knives on these clothes, and the blood upon them is what flowed from my wounds after I was struck.

The prisoners had no questions to ask.

The deponent now lies in the hospital, but he is not in any imminent danger.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—13TH NOVEMBER.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ.)

Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia vs. *Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia.*

THIS action was brought to recover Rs. 501 as damages for an alleged wrongful entry upon the family dwelling-house of the plaintiff and for removal of some old furniture. By his will, dated the 2nd October 1856, Nowrojee Jamsetjee (after giving certain legacies) devised and bequeathed all the residue of his property, moveable and immoveable, to his four sons, viz., Jehangeer, Sorabjee, Jamsetjee, and Cursetjee, and his grandson, the plaintiff in this case, in equal shares. Among the property so devised was a family dwelling-house, and this the testator directed should be occupied by his heirs in common, but that none of them should sell, mortgage, or let his share to any stranger. The house has for many years past been divided among the testator's sons and grandson for the purposes of occupation, each of them having separate apartments allotted to him, and all the family have always lived in perfect harmony with one another except only the plaintiff. Jehangeer Nowrojee, one of the heirs, died some time since, and it was therefore desirable to let the apartments allotted to him, but this was strongly opposed by the plaintiff. The present defendant was, therefore, placed in occupation of the apartments in order to try the right.

The plaintiff relied on the prohibitory claim in the will.

The defence set up was—1. That the real question at issue was one of the title, and that the case was beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. 2. That the plaintiff could not sue alone without the other tenants in common, and that defendant was legally in possession, having been put there by four out of five tenants in common. 3. That the prohibitory clause in the will was void as against public policy, and that it was competent to any of the heirs to deal with his share as he pleased. The removal of the furniture was denied.

His Honour said—I am of opinion that the suit cannot be brought in this Court. The defendant, it is admitted, is tenant in common of the house in question. His right to be in it, therefore, at law seems complete. His being there is alleged to be contrary to the trust of a certain will. I hold I cannot enforce the trust of the will. Plaintiff nonsuited, defendant's costs certified.

THE LOSS OF PASSENGERS FROM THE S. S. "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON."

THE DECISION OF THE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

THE court of enquiry, consisting of John Connon, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, and Lieutenant George O'Brien Carew (late Indian Navy), Dock Master, Her Majesty's Dockyard, reassembled yesterday after-noon at the Fort Police Court.

Mr. Connon gave the decision of the court as follows:—

It appears from the evidence produced before us in this enquiry, that the steamer *Governor Higginson*, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, left Bombay for Kurrachee about half-past 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th August last, carrying the mail, general cargo, two-first class, and from thirty to forty deck passengers. The weather was very squally with much rain, and there was a very heavy sea running. Soon after leaving the port, we find that the steamer shipped several seas, but none of any unusual force for the south-west monsoon season till half-past 5 o'clock that afternoon, when a very heavy sea struck on the port bow of the vessel, sweeping over the fore-deck and bridge. The berths of the second and third officers, also those of the clerk and steward, which were all on deck, were by this sea swept away. The bridge compass, the sheep pens, live-stock, and pig-coop were washed overboard at the same time, and the lee fore-gangway was also washed out. At this time it appears that a number of deck passengers, said to be seven, *viz.* four men, one woman, and two children, were sitting or lying down on the forchatch, and that all of them were washed overboard. It seems that the commander, Mr. Osborne, was not aware that these people were overboard till the man at the wheel told him shortly after the sea struck the vessel, by which time were men in the water. Mr. Osborne then ordered the second officer and some men aloft to look for the people in the water, the vessel at the same time being put round under easy steam, and search was made for twenty or twenty-five minutes, but as nothing could be seen of the missing passengers, the captain put the vessel round again and proceeded on his course for Kurrachee. No lifebuoys were thrown overboard, nor was any attempt made to lower the boats, though it is stated that there were life-boats available, and that these could have been lowered in two minutes. On leaving the port, the deck passengers were told to go aft, and all of them appear to have done so except those who were washed overboard when the sea before mentioned struck the vessel. The chief officer states that he noticed these people forward some time after the others had gone aft, and we think the precaution taken in regard to some of the passengers should have been extended to all of them, and that the chief officer, whose duty it was in such weather as they had at the time, should have seen that all the deck passengers were aft. As officer of the watch, it was also the duty of the chief officer to have seen the life-buoys thrown overboard immediately he heard of the people being in the water. It is possible that a strong swimmer would have reached the buoys; and by neglecting to throw the life-buoy overboard, a universal custom when such accidents occur here, a chance may not been followed in this instance. Even if there was too much risk in turning the steamer astern to rescue the drowning people, the court thinks that, in adopting what was considered the safer plan of turning the ship round, the commander decreased the hope of saving them by putting the ship round under easy steam. By giving her full power, he would have decreased the circle and have arrived soon at the point aimed at. Life-boats are built particularly for heavy weather, and are intended to be used when accidents, like the one which has formed the subject of this investigation, occur; and it would seem strange if some of the crew could not be persuaded to man the boats even at a risk when the death of seven individuals without such aid was certain. The court, therefore, thinks that there was a want of recourse on the part of the captain and first officer, though admittedly under trying circumstances, and, we regret to add, an apparent apathy where so many lives were in the last extremity of peril, which is very rarely met with amongst English sailors; and that the commander and chief officer of the *Governor Higginson* might have acted to grant free passages to myself, my adopted daughter, and the other two ladies which indicated a very warm sympathy in the work. (Applause.) I must tell you, however, that I came out without being prepared to begin school here. I had labour under the impression that my help would not be necessary here, and it was my intention to go and begin at Ahmedabad a very small school. On arriving it appeared to me that my help would be necessary for the very large field of usefulness open ed here, and I therefore wrote a letter to His Excellency the Governor, which you will probably have seen in print, offering my services, which he accepted in a kind manner. I will now, having given these preliminary statements, endeavour to make you understand fully what I am going to do, and what are my intentions. You all understand that the general object is to provide eventually native female teachers for India. This we must always look to. It would evidently be absurd and impossible to expect that English female teachers could always be brought out at enormous expense; and besides, native female teachers would be more acceptable for the female sex. But there are various things to be considered and various difficulties to contend with, before that can be accomplished. When you hear of a normal school, you may think of such a one as the very excellent school which Government have established at Ahmedabad for male teachers, which I had the privilege to visit. Now what is the condition on which male normals schools are established? Here are a number of educated native gentlemen who are capable already of training teachers. The principal, a native gentleman, has paid a visit to England, and knows the methods employed there, and all his assistants are educated men who understand the vernacular. And what is the class they have to deal with? All the students are educated. Many of these young men have learned English; at all events they are educated and wish to qualify themselves for the profession of teachers. Look at the Female Training Schools in England; these schools are only for students who have gone through a very long course. First they have spent five years as pupil teachers, and then they have studied for one or two years in one of the colleges in London. It is evident that such a school cannot be established in India; because in the first place those who are to be trained—namely, the English ladies who are coming out with the certificated mistress—do not understand the vernacular and do not understand native habits and customs, and, besides those who are to be trained do not at present exist; that is, we are not prepared to lay our hands upon any and say these are prepared to be taught. They are to be sought out one by one by private individuals, and when sought out probably they will not be well educated, they may be young, and at any rate they will not be able to converse with English. You will thus have teachers coming who do not understand the vernacular, unacquainted with the country; students are to be found, all of whom will probably be somewhat uneducated, or at any rate will not understand English, and who, therefore, cannot in any way receive instruction from these ladies. I look at these difficulties and I see they will take a long time to surmount; it appears to me that the very first thing is to prepare the teachers, and before that is accomplished nothing else can be done. But by a plan which I have thought of, I believe that while the teachers are being prepared they may also be able to do some good. The first thing that is necessary is a residence. I have already found a residence, I am happy to say, by the great energy and kindness of some native friends. When I arrived in this city I had no home. I came expecting that I was to be received by friends; but such is the changeable nature of English society that all the friends I expected would have received me with pleasure were either absent in England or in circumstances in which it was perfectly impossible for them to take me to their homes. I tried to find a place where I could board, but could find none. If any stranger came to England, to Bristol, where I was living, I should be certain to be able to find some residence for them, but if not, there would be comfortable and respectable boarding-houses where they could reside. But in this city there is no such thing. I applied to very experienced English friends who said there was no such place as a comfortable respectable English boarding-house in Bombay. I knew this to be the case before I went to England, and I therefore provided in my own mind for all those things. I assured all the ladies who were coming out that I should take care that there should be a respectable residence where they would receive the proper board and comforts necessary for English ladies, and where at the same time they would be trained. The first thing, therefore, was to provide a suitable residence for those English ladies who were not good, it would be impossible to do anything, and I hope I have found a comfortable and suitable residence for them, where they can begin at once to study the vernacular. I shall engage a moonshee both for the teaching of Guzerati and Mahratti, and the ladies will learn some one and some the other of these languages, receiving a lesson daily so as thoroughly to master the language. At the same time I am in communication with the managers of various schools, both of Guzerati and Mahratti, so that I may ascertain what schools would like the advantage of having the certificated mistress to give lessons in their schools. The certificated mistress, attended by the other ladies, whom you may call students, will go to the school which desires the lessons, and the principal of the school will arrange the kind of lessons that should be given. She will give her lesson first in English to the girls. The other ladies will see her method of giving the lesson, and will thereby learn how to give the lessons themselves, and the pundit will reproduce the lesson to the girls. The master will by that means learn the method, the ladies will gradually pick up a little of the vernacular, and this course will be repeated day after day, so that each of the schools may have some benefit. The ladies may gradually go by themselves into the schools without the mistress, and teach the lessons which they have seen her give. Classes for needle-work may also be formed by these ladies, in which they will become acquainted with their little scholars. I believe that in this way in a very short time many of the ladies may so acquire a knowledge of the language and of their work that they will be of substantial use to the native ladies, so that even during this time of training, say for the first six months, something may be done for those who are desirous of special training. You will observe the native ladies cannot come to learn from these English ladies till they know English or the English ladies know the vernacular, but though they cannot have special lessons they can come, if they desire to improve themselves in the method of teaching, and watch the way in which the English teacher give their lessons. When I was here before I had the pleasure of seeing two young Parsee ladies employed as assistants in a school. If these two young ladies were to go and be present they would very soon improve and become much more useful. I have also heard in many quarters of the wives of sch

THE NEW MAP OF EUROPE.

A PARIS letter, dated, Thursday evening, 29th October, says—

The event of the day is the appearence of the longtalked of three maps, published by order of the Emperor, showing the position of France with regard to neighbouring Powers at three epochs—under the Restoration under the government of Louis Philippe, and at the present moment. Each position is indicated by means of colours, and the fortresses France possesses, or that are possessed by her neighbours, are also marked by colours. Appended to the maps are explicative notes, as follows:—

1. Under the Restoration.—The treaties of 1815 have only one object—to surround France by Powers which by means of their fortresses and their strategical position should place her in the impossibility of acting. On the North, Holland, masters of Belgium, raises or keeps up against France the fortresses of Maestricht, Liege, Huy, Namur, Dinan, Marienbourg, Philippeville, Bouillon, Charleroi, Mons, Ath, Menin, Ypres, Nieuport, Ostende, Anvers, Tournay, Termonde, Audenarde, and Ghent. From Liege to the Trieste, Germanic Confederation forms a whole ready to unite against any aggression from France. This Confederation is supported by the federal fortresses of Mentz, Landau, and Luxemburg. On the south-east the Alps no longer cover our frontiers. Piedmont in that direction is the advanced guard of Austria, which reigns in the Italian Peninsula, and the forts of Lesseillon close against us the road of Mont Cenis.

2. Under the Government of July.—The revolution of Belgium has ameliorated our position. Some of the fortified places raised against us—Menin, Ath, Mons, Philippeville, Marienbourg—are destroyed. (Treaty of Dec. 14, 1831.) The French Government has fortified Paris and Lyons, formed the entrenched camps of Langres and Befort, the fortress of Les Rousses, and ameliorated all the defences of the fortified places in the East, particularly those of Soissons, Sedan, and Bitche. The bonds of the Holy Alliance are weakened—Piedmont falls away from Austria; but the Germanic Confederation, supported by the latter Power and by Prussia, forms in 1847 an agglomeration of 70,000,000 souls. The Federal fortresses which have a mixed garrison of Austrians and Prussians are increased by that of Rastadt, which is classed as such on the 16th March, 1842. At the same epoch Ulm is fortified, and remitted to the guard of Wurtemburg and Bavaria. The works of Germesheim, constructed in 1836, are confided to Bavarian troops. The Germanic Confederation is divided into ten *corps d'armee*, with a division of reserve, which in time of war may count for about 462,000 men. The Prussian and Austrian troops were besides to be augmented from the countries out of the pale of the Confederation, for we saw in the campaign of Schleswig, Hungarian, Italian and Croat battalions make war by the side of the Prussians in the name of German nationality.

3. Under the Second Empire.—France has recovered on the side of the Alps her natural frontiers. The forts of Lesseillon no longer bar against her the route of Mont Cenis. Italy is enfranchised from the yoke of Austria. In the North, Holland has broken the bonds which tied her to the Germanic Confederation by Limburg, and Luxumburg, The Germanic Confederation is dissolved, the Federal fortresses have ceased to exist. Mentz is occupied by Prussia alone. Landau and Germesheim belong to Bavaria, and are guided by her. Rastadt is occupied by the troops of Baden, and Ulm by Bavaria and Wurtemburg united. Prussia is sensibly augmented, but, on the whole, European equilibrium is not destroyed to the detriment of France. Before the last events, and Prussia and Austria could oppose to us a population of 80,000,000, united by treaties and by a formidable military organisation. At present the Powers that surround France are independent. We have on our frontiers Belgium and Switzerland, which are neutral. Prussia, with the Northern Confederation, counts 30,000,000 souls. The South German States, bound militarily to Prussia, 8,000,000; Austria, 35,000,000; Italy, 22,000,000. France, with her unity and her 40,000,000 souls, counting Algeria, has nothing to fear from anyone.

WRECK OF H. M. S. "RATTLER."

H. M. S. "RATTLER" lies a total wreck on a reef in Romanzoff Bay, at the north-western extremity of the island of Yesso, some 400 miles north of Hakodate. As on the former occasion, so on this, the ship struck in calm weather, in weather treacherously calm, and an equally conspicuous instance has been afforded of the value of good discipline when tried by the true test of actual danger. That Captain Stephenson has lost his ship by an accident from which no care nor foresight could have guarded her must be a source of regret to himself and his friends; that everything has been saved out of her that could be saved, owing to the perfect discipline of the crew, and that not a single accident happened to life or limb is a source of pride and congratulation to the whole British navy.

The "Rattler," S. sloop, 17 guns, 952 tons, 200 H. P. left Yokohama on the 9th of September last, having on board Messrs. Adams and Satow of the British Legation. For some years Russia has been making gradual encroachments on the Island of Saghalien, north of the Japanese Islands proper, to which we have more than once drawn attention in these columns. Lately rumours reached Yokohama that an attempt was making to encroach still further, into the Island of Yesso, in fact and to establish or dissipate these reports was the object of the "Rattler's" cruise. They turn out to have been without foundation, but a heavy price has been paid for the information.

The "Rattler" touched at Hakodate, took in coal and wood and passed up along the west coast of Yesso. The first point at which she looked in was Iwanai, a small port within a couple of miles of which is a coal mine, worked for the Japanese Government by an English Engineer, Mr. Erasmus Gower. Passing Strogonoff Bay, into which falls a considerable river, navigable for several miles, the "Rattler" proceeded to the straits of La Perouse, between Saghalien and Yesso and entered Romanzoff Bay, in which is situated the village of Soya, a point particularly requiring examination. Soya is the extreme Japanese station on the island of Yesso, whence travellers pass across to Saghalien, a distance of 40 to 50 miles. Romanzoff Bay has for its N. W. point Cape Nosseyab, the extreme north-west point of Japan, the other horn being Cap Soya. On entering this bay in the early dawn of the 24th September everything lay fair and calm before the ship, not a breath of wind ruffled the surface of the sea and the lead gave nine to ten fathoms in both chains as she slowly and cautiously felt her way in. Suddenly, a few minutes before six—when the leads man had just given eight fathoms and was swinging for another cast she struck. It was soon seen that she was in almost hopeless *quot a pens*. Under the deceptive calm water lay a series of reefs, stretching in long succe-sion right in front of the port and about a mile and-a-half from shore. They lay like a comb in the ship's path and between two of the teeth her bows passed and she lay imprisoned and helpless. Everything was immediately done that was likely to draw her off; four of the sternmost guns were hove overboard and buoyed, anchors taken out and laid—but all was of no avail. About 3 P.M., it came on to blow and then was seen how hopeless was the condition of the ship. All round her were reefs awash at low water, and as the swell began to lift her, she crashed down upon the rocks and commenced to roll in a manner that threatened soon to break her up. It was clearly time to think of providing for the safety of the 149 people on board and preparations for landing men and provisions were accordingly begun. The wind was from the S. W. so that there was no imminent danger, but the night of the 24th was an unpleasant and anxious one indeed, communication with the shore being impossible, owing to the dangerous reefs between it and the ship. At 3 A.M. on the 25th the whole of the engine-room being stove in and the rudder knocked off, the vessel began to fill, which steadied her. On the morning of the 25th the officers' and men's bedding and clothes, with the greater part of the provisions, were landed. In the afternoon the barometer falling and the wind shifting to the N. W., every body was landed, and at sunset a gale came on from the same quarter, which lasted for two days, rendering all communication impossible, the seas making a clean breach over her. Houses were then prepared on shore for the crews and officers, sentries set, watches kept and all went on in good order. The men behaved very well. Perfect discipline prevailed, there were no attempts to break into spirit-room or stores, and all worked hard with a will to save guns, stores, small arms, sails, chains, anchors and rigging. The engine-room, having been stove in and the machinery could not be got out, but almost everything else, to the mast, which were cut out of her, was taken on shore, properly stored and left in charge of Japanese officials.

We need not dwell upon the small events of the sixteen weary days which elapsed before aid arrived. The country is very thinly little ed, bare of wood and apparently holding were got ash. Quantities of duck and plover was in absolute edge of the bay and salmon from Soya, near Cape Soya. Nine miles across and there, at a village cal Koitoi, is a salmon fishing station. Fishing and drying seaweed constitute the trade of the place and as many as two thousand salmon are taken in a day. The trade is farmed by a guild in Hakodate and their agent at Soya was the chief man in the place and rendered good service to the shipwrecked crew.

Meanwhile a message had reached Hakodate overland and Captain Du Petit Thouars, who was there with H. I. M. "Dupleix," lost not a moment in starting to the relief of the "Rattler's." His machinery was undergoing repair and his ship was without coal but by working double tides all through the night he managed to get away the morning after the news reached Hakodate and steaming her best, the "Dupleix" reached the scene of the disaster on the 9th instant, 46 hours after leaving Hakodate, and embarked the shipwrecked crew.

Nothing could exceed his courtesy and attention or the kindness and consideration of his officers and crew. He insisted on giving up his own cabin to his guests, creeping himself into some berth down in the cockpit, and the whole starboard side of the lower deck was given up to the "Rattler's" crew. All arrived in safety here on the 17th inst. There is generally some redeeming point, some causes for cheerfulness in most misfortunes, and in this one, we may certainly greet this thorough illustration of the *entente cordiale*. Altogether, to use a common phrase, the very best was made of a bad job, and though England has lost a ship, the intelligence of her officers, the good discipline of the men and the exertions of a truly friendly ally have saved a fine crew without a single casualty and we have every reason to congratulate ourselves that so little harm has been done.—*Japan Times' Overland Mail, Oct.* 21.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

MRS. ELIZA LUMLEY was brought before Mr. Tyrwhitt on October 28, at the Marlborough-street Police-court, charged with unlawfully intermarrying with Major William Brownrigg Lumley, K.C.B., during the lifetime of her husband, Alexander Victor.

Mr. Besley appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Metcalfe for the defence.

Mr. Besley said the case he had to present to the Court was one of the most romantic and extraordinary that was ever inquired into by a magistrate. The defendant was charged with having, on the 9th of July, 1847, married Major William Brownrigg Lumley. She described herself in the marriage certificate as Eliza Haines, of full age, spinster; the husband is described as a bachelor and gentleman, residing at Hampstead, and by right of his father Knight Commander of the Bath. The lady is also described as residing with her father, Thomas Haines, gentleman, Hampstead. He should prove that a previous marriage was contracted at St. Heliers, Jersey. He had a copy of the certificate. It was in French, and had been compared with the parish register in the Channel Islands, within the diocese of Winchester. The substance of the French translation was:—

"I, the undersigned, hereby certify that Alexander Victor, of Versailles, and Eliza Wright Haines, born at Portsmouth, were married on the 10th of January, 1836, by me.

"C. HUGH, Rector."

The witness was the Vicar of St. Heliers. Haines, the father of the defendant and two other daughters, Georgina and Harriet, was a gunner in the Royal Navy. Previous to the year 1836 the father and his daughters were living at St. Heliers, and while there they became acquainted with Victor, a teacher of the French language, who at the time of the marriage of the defendant was residing at St. Heliers.

Mr. Besley having made some further statements regarding the case, the examination of witnesses was proceeded with, in addition to the evidence given by Major Lumley on a previous occasion, which was as follows:—I am staying at the Euston-square Hotel. I am a major in the army, on the retired list. I was married on the 9th of July, 1847, to Eliza Haines, at St. John's Church, Hampstead. We cohabited together till 1864. In that year a separation occurred. I then made a post-nuptial settlement. I have since received information. I believe my wife was married to another man, and I believe he is living now.

Yesterday the first witness examined was Mrs. Maria Wagener, widow of a solicitor, residing at Wootton-under-Edge. She said—I lived at Thornbury, near Bristol, in 1837 or 1838. I kept a boarding-school there. I employed a Frenchman named Victor to teach French. I knew a lady, his wife. I had a partnership with her afterwards at West Clifton, near Bristol. In 1840 Mr. and Mrs. Victor lived at West Clifton in the same house. There was a sister who came to visit them. Her name was Harriet Haines.

Mr. Besley requested the witness to look round the Court, and say if she recognized the lady, Mrs. Victor.

The witness, who is very aged and deaf, after going round the Court, pointed out the defendant, who was on a back seat usually appointed for witnesses. The witness then continued—The defendant is Mrs. Victor. The last time I saw her was in 1840. I should know Harriet Haines again. While Mrs. Victor was in my house she spoke of Mr. Victor as her husband. From Mrs. Victor I learnt that her maiden name was Haines, and that she had come from Jersey.

Cross-examined, the witness said—I have come up to give evidence. Mr. Matthews brought me to London. I saw Major Lumley last night, but had no conversation about the case. I was with him about half an hour, and the conversation was general. The defendant was not pointed out to me before I came into Court. I first became acquainted with her in 1840—about 28 years ago. She was then between 30 and 40. [The defendant did not look more than 40.] That is, she looked over 30, and her husband a few years older. I have seen her photograph. It was brought to me in the country by Mr. Matthews. I have received some money—5*l.*—from Mr. Matthews for my expenses. I did not ask Matthews where he got the money from, nor did I ask Major Lumley.

Mr. Metcalfe here asked to have Major Lumely put into the witness-box that he might cross-examine him.

Mr. Besley objected, but,

Mr. Tyrwhitt ruled that he ought to be cross-examined.

Major Lumley entered the witness-box in a somewhat excited state In answer to questions put by Mr. Metcalfe, he said—I married the lady in 1847. We lived together till about 1864. I left her at the Hotel du Nord in 1864. I had no particular quarrel with her, but great uneasiness from her great extravagance. It was not from any fault of my own that I know of that I left her. I never returned to the Hotel du Nord, and I never intended to return. Some short time afterwards I executed a deed of separation. I filed a bill in Chancery which recites the deed of separation. The deed was for an allowance of 300*l.* per annum. The annuity was for a person I then believed to be my wife. In February, 1868, I filed a bill to set aside the deed. I had endeavoured previously by letter and conversation to induce the defendant to alter the deed. There was considerable difficulty in this matter, as the property was placed in the hands of trustees who knew of the previous marriage. The trustees were Mr. Desborough ann Mr. Brewer, who made great objection to the proposition. I was not summoned to the police court for assaulting any one. I was summoned for sending a challenge which the trustee refused. I was bound over to keep the peace. This was in February, 1865. I separated from the defendant for her extravagance. That was one of the principal causes. I did not separate from the defendant because I had married another woman.

Mr. Metcalfe here told Major Lumley to be careful, and asked if he had not married another woman.

Major Lumley replied excitedly "No, and I never intend to marry again—not even to the Queen of Sheba herself after what I have seen. I never told Mrs. Lumley that I had married again. I told her that the reason I did not come back to her at the hotel was because I was hampered with another woman. I will not answer the question whether I am now living with that woman. The defendant has not been a good wife to me always, but as a rule up to the time of separation she had been a good wife. (A letter was here put in.) This letter is in my handwriting.

Mr. Metcalfe read it as follows:—

"No 55, Parliament-street, Feb. 5.

"I cannot tell you how much grief the contents of your letter from Folkestone caused me, for, indeed, I do sympathize with you, and I feel that all attempts at consolation must sound like a mockery from one who has injured you so deeply. Nothing but the assurance of the sorrowful misfortune that has fallen upon you, certainly without the smallest fault on your part, can mitigate the blow."

Major Lumley said—I beg to state I wrote that letter thinking the defendent was my wife. I had not then found out she was the wife of a French teacher.

Mr. Metcalfe—I will go on—

"For so complete has been my sin and folly that, as I explained to you and Brewer the other night, my hands are completely tied."

Three dashes are under the word. What do they mean?

Major Lumley—Only three. Why, the meaning of the words was to convey in a delicate sense the entanglement with another woman from which I could not get free.

Mr. Metcalfe—Then, you are tied to some woman, and you wrote so to the defendant, believing at the time she was your wife.

Major Lumley—I did so.

Mr. Metcalfe—The letter goes on—

"All I can add is that I pray to God that you may have strength granted to you to bear up against this most undeserved misery, and that I will most willingly and honourably do all that is in my power to remove or relieve its social consequence. And with reference to these latter I would most urgently urge you to make an effort, a great one, to conceal from the world, especially the Boulogne world, the dreadful conditions of our unhappy case, and I think it would be true and good policy to take Mrs. Baddeley at once into your confidence, for she is a woman so accustomed to advise, and sustain, and cheer in such matters, and is at the same time so sincere and kind-hearted a friend, that I am sure you would find much comfort and support in her alliance. She would be of much greater use than any other person, not excepting Harriet. Do not think, dear Eliza, that I have forgotten the past or all the long years of kindness and affection I have received from you, but their contemplation only increases our sorrow and and my remorse, for I tell you again earnestly and sincerely (surely you understand my meaning) that my hands are really and completely tied, and so I will only say, may God preserve, support, and protect my poor wife.

"W. B. LUMLEY.

"To-morrow I will send you the letter of exoneration, and I will make it as complete as possible."

Mr. Tyrwhitt—Does this prove bigamy?

Mr. Metcalfe—You see Major Lumley gets rid of his wife, he then files a bill to get rid of the settlement, writing at the same time that his hands were hopelessly tied. I will now read other letters:—

"55, Parliament-street, London, Feb. 4, 1864.

"My good and honoured Wife,—It is very difficult to find words of sufficient strength to convey the object of this letter—viz., to exonerate you from all blame in the unhappy transaction which has brought about our separation. Brevity, perhaps, may aid the design more than discursiveness, for all I could say, and I do say it from the bottom of my heart, is that you have been to me from first to last a true friend and a faithful and affectionate wife, and I am perfectly certain that no woman ever less deserved so terrible a misfortune than you do, and that the consciousness of rectitude must and will be your comfort and sustenance in this dark hour of sorrow, and mitigate to some extent, at all events, the unmerited misery which my folly and wickedness have brought upon your head; and so I will conclude with praying that God will assuage your griefs and protect and sustain you always.

"W. B. LUMLEY."

"Feb. 9, 1864.

"I received your letter on Saturday last, when I called at Messrs. Grindlay's and I should have replied to it earlier if I could have devised any mode of mitigating the unmerited sorrow of my poor wife, but I cannot find any, for I repeat again that so complete have been my folly and wickedness that I have deprived myself of the power of reaction. I have endeavoured to explain this seemingly inexplicable condition to Mrs. Baddeley, or rather I have referred her to John Brewer on this subject, as I can have any recollection on that point, you will know that I cannot put on paper what I mean by the phrase, 'My hands are tied.' If you do not, however—and it may have escaped you—write at once to J. B. and ask his advice and opinion as well as his explanation of it, for he said to me plainly and without reserve that he concurred with me in my definition of this unhappy situation. What, then, can I add in the way of comfort and sympathy?—for there seems hardly a ray of the former, while the mere expression of the latter, without any indication or promise of it, falls coldly on the heart as understanding. I have written to J. B., and told him of your wish to engage Mr. Spoffo-th in this melancholy business, and also sent him in detail an exact account of my state. Of course I have no objection to Mr. Spoffo-th acting for you, as he is, I know, a most sincere friend of yours, and that would trouble J. B. to act for me, as the fewer that are mixed up in it the better. J. B. will, no doubt, send you the account of the estate, which, I am sorry to say, is in anything but a flourishing position.

"W. B. LUMLEY."

Now, Major Lumley, on your oath, were you not threatened with a prosecution for bigamy?

Major Lumley—On my oath I was not. I wrote the letters to ameliorate the state of her mind.

Mr. Metcalf—You are a gentleman, and hold a commission. You wrote, "Any endeavour to alter the circumstances would be dangerous to you." Was that false?

Major Lumley—It was written for an object. Don't you know I could be brought under the ban of the law for seducing a woman?

Mr. Metcalfe—In the letter you also write, "Let me ask you plainly not to drive the question to destruction. If you do I shall be publicly disgraced and imprisoned from three to five years." Now do you mean to assert that you applied the punishment of three to five years to a case of seduction?

Major Lumley—I thought that was the penalty. I was not in the habit of seeing lawyers. I thought there was a severe punishment for seduction, and if there is not there ought to be.

Mr. Metcalfe—Did you offer marriage to different women?

Major Lumley—Never.

Mr. Metcalfe—What, not to a Miss Ellen Nation? Mind, I have letters from you and from her.

Major Lumley—I do not remember.

Mr. Metcalfe—I ask you again, did you not write to her and make her an offer of marriage?

Major Lumley—What has that to do with the case?

Mr. Besley—When the letters to the supposed wife were read I made no objection, but I certainly object to have correspondence read which has nothing to do with the case. As Major Lumley has not completed his deposition, I claim the right to put him in the box on a future day.

Mr. Metcalfe—And I claim the right to cross-examine afterwards.

Mr. Tyrwhitt—That you will have a right to do. Major Lumley has been cross-examined that no prejudice might be raised against the lady. It was wished, no doubt, that something should be said against Major Lumley.

The application for an adjournment was then agreed to.

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The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escomnte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDIASTLE, Acting Manager

9, Rampart Row, Bombay 16th October 1868

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING,) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/8 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/4 "
3	do.	1/11 5/16 "
2	do.	1/11 1/8 "
1	do.	1/11 1/16 "
On demand		1/11 "
On Scotland		1/11 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay 23rd October 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 m's' sight above £50 1s. 11d. per Rupee

4	do.	1s. 11 /8d. "
3	do.	1s 11 1/16d. "
2	do.	1s. 11d. "
1	do.	1s. 10 15/16d. "
On demand		1s. 10 7/8d. "
On Scotland	do.	
On Ireland	do.	

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	"	"	"	4 per cent.
6 do.	"	"	"	3 "
3 do.	"	"	"	2 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Head Office—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London. Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital £800,000.
Court of Directors, 1868-9.

Thomas Alexander Mitchell, Esquire—M. P., Chairman.

John Aran, Esq. — Thomas Lancaster, Esq.
James Fraser, Esq. — Wm. Macnaughtan, Esq.
John Jones, Esq. — Joseph R. Morrison, Esq.

Manager—G. U. Adam, Esq.
Secretary—J. C Stewart, Esq.

London Bankers ..... The Bank of England. The City Bank.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at ... 1/11 ⅜ per Rupee
4 " " ... 1/11 9/16 "
3 " " ... 1/11 ½ "
2 " " ... 1/11 7/16 "
1 " " ... 1/11 ⅜ "
On Demand (Head Office) ... 1/11 5/16. "

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Wh skey	'Dunville's V.R.'	" 18	"
Claret	'Medoc'	" 12	"
Do.	'Lormont'	" 12	"

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

CLARET.

MEDOC.

A very superior breakfast or cup Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 16

CLARET.

SAINT JULLIEN.

An excellent dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 21	Rs. 24

CLARET.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE.

A very fine, full-bodied, dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 25	Rs. 28

The superior character of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of the

NEW CONSIGNMENT,

will fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supply.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BREAKFAST.—A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following:—"There are very few simple articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa, that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. Far and wide the reputation of Epp's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, &c. I. Burton Pale Ale, capsuled and bottled by "Parle," in prime condition at Rs. 4-12 per dozen, quarts. Apply to OWEN AND OKELL, 40, Meadow Street.

IND COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—Our India Pale Ale, bottled by us, can only be procured in Bombay through our Sole Agent, Mr. Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla. London 26th August 1867.

IND COOPE & Co.

A new supply of the above celebrated Pale Ale has just arrived by several vessels in quarts and pints. Terms Cash on delivery. No. 40 Meadow Street, Fort.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

DENMAN'S CELEBRATED

GREEK WINES,

Just received in fine condition.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COMO; a red wine resembling young full bodied Port	32 8	36 0
HYMET, RED; a full bodied dry wine, resembling Burgundy	20 8	23 0
"I wish I may never drink worse liquor than my Hymet."—Mr. Naggleton; *Punch, 5th Aug.* 1865.		
HYMET, WHITE; a dry wine with Chablis character	20 8	23 0
"White Hymet, although full of body and flavour, would suit to a marvel the first course of fish."—*Times*, 7th September 1865.		
KEFFESIA, WHITE; a dry dinner wine, with very fine Chablis character	27 0	30 0
"The White Keffesia possesses a delicacy which we have rarely met with in any other wine.—*Times*, 7th September 1865.		
PATRAS, RED; of a rich Burgundy character	24 0	27 0
PATRAS, WHITE; of a fine Hock character	20 8	23 0
"Patras, equal to a full-bodied Hock, will stand exposure to the air for days without turning sour." R. Druitt, M. D., Report on Wines, 1866.		
SAINT